THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. XLIX., No. 13 | New York, September 26, 1914 | Whole Number 1275

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW AUSTRIA FARES

AS AUSTRIA BEGAN the actual hostilities of the European conflict by its attack on Servia, it is of interest to inquire how it has fared since then. While American attention has been centered almost entirely on the battle-fields of France and Belgium, the Russian forces in Galicia, according to dispatches from Petrograd, Rome, Paris, and London, have been achieving successes which, if true, are declared practically to eliminate the Austrian armies as a factor in the war. Indeed, as one Russian military expert reads the situation, it was the Russian victories in Galicia that really checked the German advance upon Paris by necessitating the shifting of German troops from the western to the eastern theater of war. Russian reports tell of Austrian losses since the fall of Lemberg amounting to 350,000 men—250,000 killed and wounded, and 100,000 prisoners—and assert that the defeated armies, having lost most of their artillery and supplies, are trapt in the angle formed by the rivers Vistula and San. The Russian plan of campaign, according to a Petrograd dispatch, is to leave them bottled up there, in and around the fortress of Przemysl, under guard of a part of the Russian Army. "The rest of Austria," we read, "will be left to the Servians and to the commotion among her Balkan nationalities, while the body of the Czar's troops will pass on to concentrate against the Germans, with Berlin the objective." Galicia, says a London dispatch, "is now a Russian province, save only for the strongholds of Jaroslaw and Przemysl, toward which the remnants of the shattered armies of Von Auffenberg, Dankl, and the Crown Prince have fled." Word also comes, still by way of Petrograd, of thousands of unemployed parading the streets of Vienna, and of the third levy of Austrian reservists leaving for the front in civilian attire, the supply of uniforms being exhausted.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It was the success of Grand Duke Nicholas's generals operating against the Austrian armies in Galicia, believe some observers, that checked the German advance in France by causing the withdrawal of German troops from that campaign.

On the other hand, dispatches from Austrian sources deny these reports of Russian victories and claim notable successes for the Austrian troops, which they admit are greatly outnumbered. Thus Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, in a communication to Dr. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador at Washington, explains that the Austrian retreat before superior numbers of the enemy was for the purpose of securing a more favorable position, preparatory to new actions. He reports, moreover, that the Austrians are making headway against both the Russians and the Servians. A Rome dispatch to the New York *World* tells of "100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 cannons captured by the Austrians." And a Vienna dispatch to the New York *Tribune* quotes the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* as saying after the fall of Lemberg: "We can say nothing more than that the high moral quality of the Austrian and Hungarian troops must eventually prove victorious."

But despite these assurances that the Austrian retreats have

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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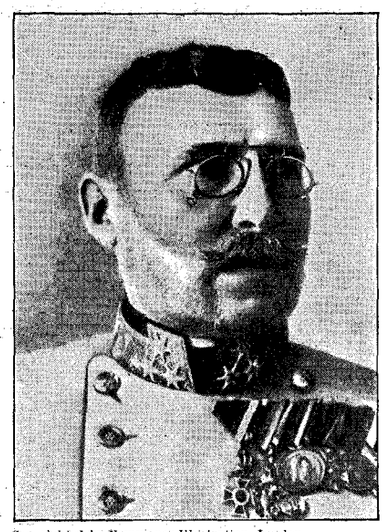

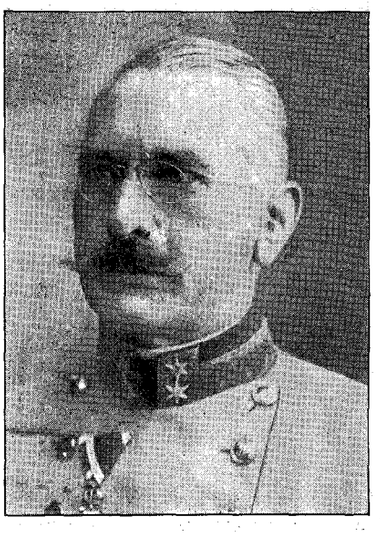

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GENERAL AUFFENBERG. CROWN PRINCE CARL FRANZ. GENERAL DANKL.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS WHO HAVE FELT THE WEIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN IMPACT IN GALICIA.

been merely tactical, editorial observers on this side of the water are almost unanimous in regarding Austria's position as desperate. Rumors of financial exhaustion and internal dissensions give color to this view, as does the vague intimation that Austria is ready to discuss peace terms independently of her ally. In view of the terms of the Austro-German alliance, however, which preclude such action, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* characterizes this rumor of independent peace negotiations as "unlikely." The same paper, however, quotes a German officer's reference to Austria in its present plight as "a corpse around Germany's neck." And in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* we read:

"Austria has put her last resources in the field. Hungary lacks trained troops. Within ten days, say the military observers, the Cossacks and Servian cavalry will meet on the plains of Hungary to march upon Budapest. Austria has been of no help to Germany in the war she wished on Germany."

The Syracuse *Herald* finds it easy to believe the rumor that Austria-Hungary is "in the throes of a financial panic," since "her financial affairs were in a deplorable condition when the war broke out." Austria is "the forlornest of all nations in the war," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*, which goes on to say:

"Her armies are staggered, her navy, never of formidable strength, is hopelessly locked in, her ports are blockaded, her harvests ungathered, her food-supply desperately short, her industry and business paralyzed, her financial resources at an end; every sinew of the great lumbering Empire is strained to the snapping-point and every nerve tingling with alarm.

"The expedition that was to be hurled against Servia and crush the little Kingdom forthwith is apparently abandoned. Instead, the Serbs and Montenegrins are overrunning Austrian provinces. The armies that were to deal death-blows to the Muscovites in a brief campaign, and then sweep westward to aid the Germans, have been beaten back. Lemberg has fallen. Galicia is in Russia's grasp. Vienna itself is looking anxiously to its defense."

Both Vienna and Budapest, according to the Providence *Journal*, were without fortifications when the war began. Another handicap, the same paper points out, is the fact that "Austria-Hungary entered upon the war with a third of its population Slavs of doubtful loyalty." And in the Detroit *News* we read:

"The principal weakness of this polyglot Empire is that her people are not, like the Germans, of one mind as to the war and eager to make any sacrifice for the fatherland. The elements of Austria are naturally discordant, and only the most expert management has served to keep them a united people in times of peace. The cement of the political bond is chiefly commercial advantage and opportunity. War, and especially a war that shows a disastrous beginning and threatens a more disastrous finish, must create deep discontent bordering upon mutiny among people who at best had but a half-hearted interest in the conflict and who looked with strong disfavor upon the provocation."

The idea, however, that the internal unrest in Austria-Hungary borders on rebellion is declared false by a writer in *Fair Play*, who says:

"Whatever of it may exist is due to the economic conditions. While the Slavs of Austria and of Hungary are constantly fighting for the purpose of gaining advantages for their race, they fight in the same manner as the different political parties of this country fight each other, not for the purpose of disintegrating the Dual Monarchy, but for political advantages, pure and simple, within the Monarchy. Take, for instance, the case of the Croatians and Slavonians: they are the same race as the Servians, but if the Croat hates anybody in the world it is the Servian, and he would rather see his country swept from the face of the globe than to be incorporated in a greater Servian empire or in the holy Russian autocracy, at the head of which is the semi-idiotic Nicholas. The same can be said of the Czechs, of the Poles, of the Slovaks, and of all other Slavic nationalities of Austria and Hungary. . . . . .

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has 15 million Germans, 10 million Magyars, and 3½ millions of Roumanians and about 20 millions of Slavs, the large majority of whom are either loyal to the Austrian or loyal to the Hungarian crown."

An Austrian collapse "might easily prove a mortal wound for Germany's cause," remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. "Austria has proved a broken reed to Germany," agrees the New York *Sun*, which adds the opinion that the German withdrawal from Paris was due to the Russian victories in Galicia. Another effect of the Galician campaign is pointed out by a correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who writes:

"One of the most important points about the Russian conquest of Galicia is the fact that Germany is now completely deprived of sources of supply of petroleum and naphtha products, almost the entire yield of Galicia having been formerly taken to Germany. As the Germans in waging this war rely mainly on a mechanical basis, the loss of motive power for motor-cars, aeroplanes, and air-ships must tell heavily on their effectiveness."

The popular impression that Austria's whole military history is a practically unbroken record of defeats is challenged by an Austrian correspondent who sends us the following list of occasions "when Austria was victor":

1618–48.—Thirty Years' War: Austrian General Wallenstein defeats Gustavus Adolphus and drives him out of Germany and Austria.

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1683.—Austria and Poland defeat the Turks at the gates of Vienna.
1707.—Austrians defeat the French in Italy.
1714.—Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Peterwardein and finally at Belgrade.
1756–63.—Seven Years' War.
1757.—Austrians defeat Frederick the Great at Kalin.
1758.—Austrians defeat Frederick the Great at Mexen.
1760.—Defeat of the Prussian General Faugne at Landshut by Austrians. Occupation of Berlin by Russians and Austrians.
1793.—Austrians defeat the French in Lombardy.
1809.—Andreas Hofer and Austrian Army drive the French out of Tyrol.
1809.—May 22, Napoleon I. defeated by the Austrians at Aspern—first defeat of Napoleon and only one suffered by him at the hands of one single Power.
1813.—Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, under Austrian Field-Marshal Schwarzenberg, defeat Napoleon and his forces decisively at battle of Leipzig.
1848–49.—Italians and Sardinians defeated by Austrians under Radetzky in several battles in northern Italy.
1866.—June 24, 225,000 Italians decisively defeated by 125,000 Austrians in battle of Custozza.
1866.—July 20, sea battle of Lissa; Italian navy decisively beaten and partly annihilated by much weaker Austrian navy under Admiral Tegethoff.
1878.—Bosnia occupied and civilized by Austrian Army.

TURKEY TEARING UP TREATIES

"THE SICK MAN of Europe is able to sit up and has begun to take notice of world affairs," remarks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* as it notices Turkey's peremptory abrogation of extraterritorial treaties with the Powers. This means, we read further, the canceling of agreements "under which foreigners were exempt from occupation taxes, and the Turkish courts were denied jurisdiction of offenses alleged to have been committed by aliens." *The Globe Democrat* notes, moreover, that, owing to the general state of war in Europe, "the United States is the only country likely to suffer any present embarrassment from the abrogation." Meanwhile, we read, that as for Europe, "if the Allies are victorious, they will have little trouble in enforcing the treaties," while if they lose "they will have matters of much more vital consequence to consider." "Turkey can not be blamed," concludes *The Globe Democrat*, "for insisting on the right to treat aliens as every other nation treats them," and "it forfeited it only by its semi-barbarous disregard of international amenities."

In the view of the Washington *Post*, Turkey's action "will cause great apprehension among Americans resident" in that country, where we maintain important American colleges and schools and have missionaries scattered throughout the Empire. That these Americans are hereafter liable, says *The Post*, "to be tried according to the methods of Turkish jurisprudence is sure to give rise to objection and complaint, and perhaps there will be an exodus of missionaries." Then it is likely that the United States will have additional reason for protest against the Porte, we learn from Washington dispatches, if, as it is reported from Constantinople, "the first result of the abolition of the capitulations is the decision of the administrators of the tariff to impose a 100 per cent. duty on foreign textiles, shoes, or alcohol." The duty on shoes, we read, "is regarded as especially affecting America." How the Administration stands in this matter is plain from the "paraphrase" of a cablegram sent by the State Department to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople and given to the press as follows:

"You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman Government that the Government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the Imperial Government to set aside the capitulations.

"Furthermore, this Government does not recognize that the Ottoman Government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions.

"You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman Government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

In an interview widely quoted, our former Ambassador at Constantinople, Oscar S. Straus, reminds us that American interests in Turkey are large and important in a "human and educational way." According to Mr. Straus, "we have about 550 institutions of various sorts there and several colleges," while he is said to have added, "speaking roughly and without

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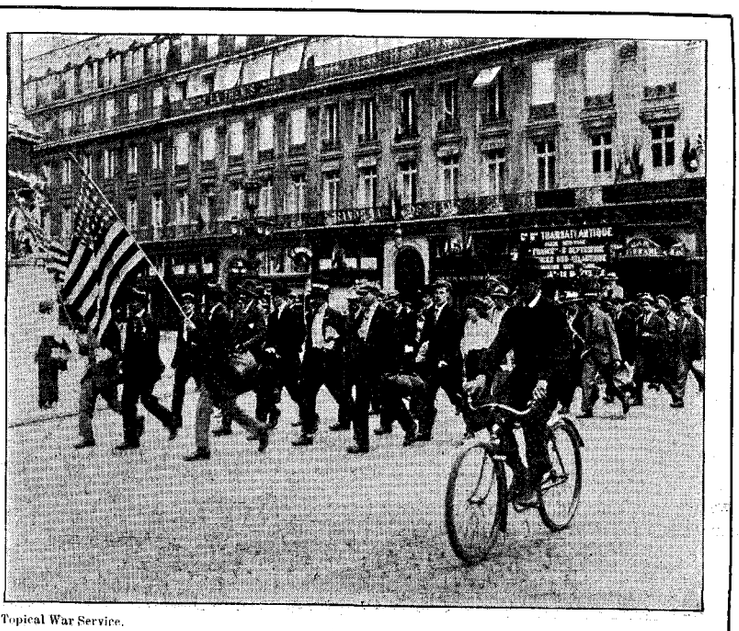

Topical War Service.

On the reader's left is a crowd of Parisians watching a German aeroplane, apparently unperturbed by the possibility that it may drop a bomb. On the right a group of American volunteers are crossing the Place de l'Opéra on their way to enlist for service in the French Army.

WAR-TIME INCIDENTS IN PARIS.

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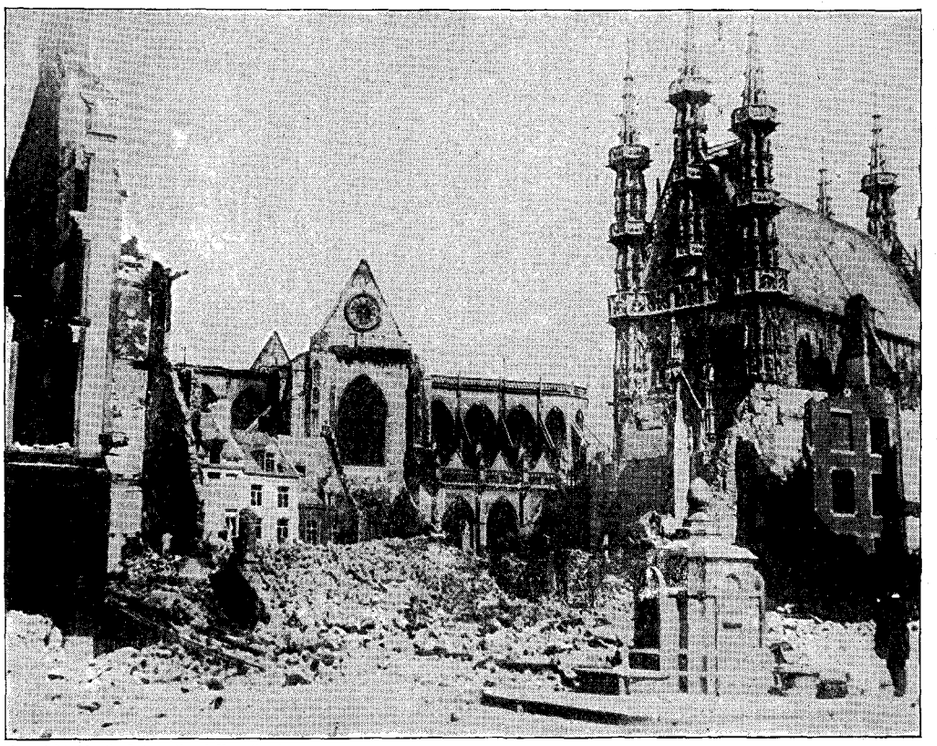
exact facts in hand," that "our trade with Turkey does not amount to more than $20,000,000, both ways, annually." Purely in his capacity as private citizen, Mr. Straus goes on:

"I think no one who is familiar with Turkey and her affairs will begrudge her the right to become sovereign in her own land, provided she will conduct herself to justify reliance upon her courts, provided she will not use her power to oppress those living in the country who are of religious faith other than Mohammedan. It is, indeed, not to be wondered at that the Turk should seek to free himself from the trammels which the various nations, with more or less persistency, have insisted upon maintaining upon Turkish sovereignty, not—and I wish you would understand this clearly—because of a desire to browbeat or oppress Turkey, but because of lack of reliance upon her judicial system. This system for the past one hundred years has been nominally based upon the Code Napoléon, but only nominally. The administrative system of Turkey, in truth, was archaic and medieval—it was based upon the Koranic law, but did not breathe the true Koranic spirit."



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A SCENE IN LOUVAIN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

In a letter to President Wilson the Kaiser refers to the destruction of this historical Belgian city as a military necessity "for the protection of my troops," and says: "My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable." On the reader's right is the famous Hôtel de Ville, which was spared, and in the center and background is the fifteenth-century church of St. Pierre, which was partially destroyed.

Optimistic is the mood of the Baltimore *News*, which does not think Turkey is likely to abuse her new-claimed rights; but the New York *Times* thinks that Turkey's "present denial of extraterritorial rights to foreigners will lead in the future to the imposition of more strictures upon the Ottoman Empire." And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"She may abrogate the treaties under which extraterritorial jurisdiction is exercised by foreign Powers, but she can not do away with the great fact that her finances are under international control, and must so remain. And as long as the power of the purse is exercised abroad, the Powers must have a voice in the management of internal affairs in the Ottoman Empire. It is an argument which may work both ways. On the one hand, the Powers may hold that a nation which remains under financial guardianship can hardly be called self-sufficient. On the other hand, the Powers may feel that the hold which they exercise through the control of Turkey's finances gives them a sufficient basis for exercising necessary pressure without bothering about the question of extraterritoriality."

A NEW TURN IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

THE SUDDEN ANNOUNCEMENT by President Wilson that our troops are to be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, which they have been "peacefully occupying" since April 21, came as "a complete surprize," say Washington press reports, "even to State and War Department officials." Intensifying the element of surprize in some quarters is the report that on the very day evacuation is promised it becomes known in the Capitol that the Constitutionalist authorities have confiscated the National Railways of Mexico. On top of this come prompt dispatches from Mexico City, described as from "official sources," in which we read that the railways are to be given back by Carranza as soon as he has established for his party "the legal prerogative hitherto exercised by the Government" of having a Government representation on the board of directors. President Wilson explains that his action is taken in view of "the entire removal of the circumstances that were thought to justify the occupation," and so "the further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary." The order of evacuation, we read, is based on a report from Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, who succeeded John Lind as special agent of the President in Mexico, and who is said to be fully familiar with conditions through long acquaintance with the country. Says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"It is understood that Mr. Fuller reported that the withdrawal would greatly facilitate the efforts of Carranza to establish a stable government in Mexico.

"The immediate effect of the President's act will be to leave Carranza free to reorganize Mexican affairs without restraint and to put him in possession of one of the most important points in all Mexico.

"The continued occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces has been a thorn in the side of the Constitutionalists, and the prestige of Carranza was threatened if he did not succeed in bringing about the withdrawal of the American forces. His generals already had initiated a movement to bring pressure upon Carranza to demand the removal of the American forces.

"It is assumed here, of course, that Paul Fuller's reports upon the character and plans of the Constitutionalist Government are such as to satisfy President Wilson that it may safely be trusted by this Government. Doubt was exprest, however, that Carranza has given the President's representative any positive specific pledges."

The same writer reports that "Carranza has informed this Government that at the Constitutionalist convention in Mexico on October 1 he will not be a candidate for provisional President." Some other Constitutionalist, we read, will be selected as provisional President, while "Carranza has declared his intention to enter the elections as a candidate for the Presidency." The withdrawal of the American soldiers, seamen, and marines,

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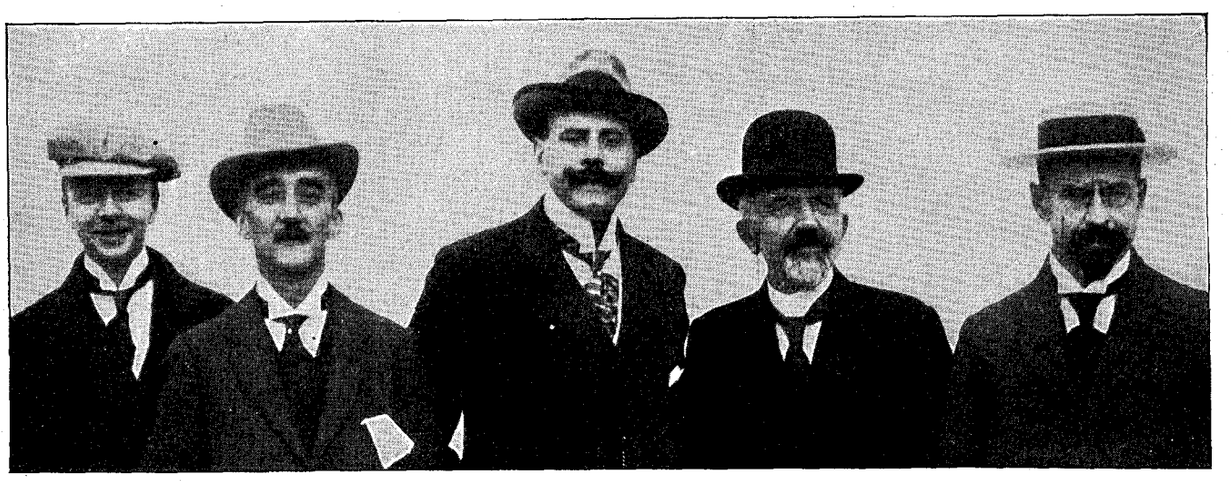

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From the reader's left the commissioners are: Count Louis de Lechterveldo, Paul Hymans, Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, Louis de Sadeleer, and Emil Van de Velde. President Wilson replied to their allegations of German atrocities in practically the same words in which he replied to the Kaiser's letter charging the French and English troops with the use of dumdum bullets. After formal expressions of courtesy and good will he went on to say in part: "You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, the war will be over. The day of accounting will then come when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed."

BELGIAN COMMISSION THAT LAID CHARGES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES BEFORE PRESIDENT WILSON.

it is reported, will take place as soon as arrangements can be made for "the delivery of the city to the properly constituted Mexican authorities," and on this point the New York *World* says:

"There is apparently no good reason why the American troops at Vera Cruz should not be withdrawn. . . . Their mission has been achieved. They were sent to Mexico in response to the insulting challenges of the usurper Huerta and as a protecting force against the prevailing anarchy. Huerta has now fled. Anarchy is giving way to order and progress toward the establishment of a Government chosen by the Mexican people themselves. If this proves to be a false conclusion and their presence is again needed, they can be sent back."

So, too, thinks the New York *Herald*, which observes that "the new order in Mexico is to suffer no embarrassment at the hands of this Government in the task of regeneration which it proclaims as its mission," and it adds:

"While all disorder has not subsided in Mexico, a period of comparative calm has succeeded the storm of civil war. The possibility of an attack on foreigners, so seriously discust as an effect of the collapse of the Huerta régime, no longer is a factor in the situation. It may be that the occasion for our troops and warships in Mexico's principal port happily has passed forever."

In the view of the Indianapolis *News* "there is every reason to believe that affairs are developing satisfactorily" in Mexico, and it analyzes the situation as follows:

"The two foremost figures in Mexico to-day are Villa and Zapata. Both are fighters, and, we believe, both have been fighting for principle. Zapata does not intend to relinquish the hold he has obtained on the region about Mexico City until land reforms are agreed on, and it is now said that the Carranza Government is to accede to Zapata's demands, even as it has agreed to certain of the demands made by Villa. Months ago, a conference of Constitutionalist leaders was held in Torreon. At that time it was said that a break occurred between Carranza and Villa. It was Villa's desire that a convention be called of representatives of the Constitutionalist army officers and one delegate for every thousand block of enlisted men; and that no military man be a candidate for President, Vice-President, or Governor of any State. Carranza has called a convention, but he has not as yet indorsed the proposal as to the exclusion of military candidates. It is believed, however, that he will do so, for Villa is firm on this point."

UNCLE SAM'S QUANDARY.

—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

This journal holds that "Mexico does not want a military leader," and it adds that "it has had too much of the army already." We read then:

"There is no friction between the Carranza faction and the American Government. Carranza has not been 'recognized' by the United States, for the good reason that he is not even provisional President. He is still but 'first chief' of the Constitutionalists. In the accepted Mexican sense, Carranza is not a military man—certainly he is not the military chief of the Constitutionalists, as this honor belongs chiefly to Villa. The Carranza faction has been compelled to give in on important issues to Villa and the independent rebel, Zapata. This may be for the best, as thereby Carranza is restrained from usurping the power."

A much less tranquil frame of mind is shown by the Washington *Post* when it says:

"Congratulations on Mexican policies of the past eighteen months can wisely be deferred until slaughter of human beings ceases under the men those policies have placed in power, until there is evidence that Americans are safe in every quarter of that Republic, until it is a certainty that our governmental agencies have not been made the instruments of capitalistic conspiracies to plunder the Mexican people through loans, concessions, and grabbing of their transportation facilities."

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WHAT MAINE'S ELECTION SHOWS

"THE RESULT of the election in Maine was expected," is Colonel Roosevelt's reported comment in speaking of the Democratic victory that is supposed in some quarters to foreshadow a general Democratic triumph in November. "All the Progressives could hope for," he adds, "was the defeat of the Republican candidate, and that they achieved." Some such crumb of comfort this election will provide for all parties, according to the independent Newark *News*, which explains that the Republicans will find theirs in the reelection of three Congressmen and "the gain of more than 30,000 over the Taft vote of 1912." The Democrats will point to the election of a Democratic Governor and Legislature and reelection of one Congressman "as evidencing that Maine upholds the national Administration," while the Progressives will figure out that "a vote of 17,000 in an off-year election, even tho it does mean a falling off of more than 30,000 from the Roosevelt vote, indicates that the party is still a factor to be reckoned with." But with this the New York *Globe* (Rep.) disagrees, discerning as "obviously the most impressive feature of the returns" that the Progressive party, "which two years ago attracted two-thirds of the Republican party," is in a state of "practical collapse." Yet this journal, unlike some observers, sees nothing "anti-Roosevelt in the result," and it points out that altho Colonel Roosevelt "dubs himself Progressive," he appears to be "the favorite Republican of Maine Republicans," and "the unanimous preference, one may assume, of the 17,000 remaining Progressives who hold the balance of power in Maine." To the Progressive Baltimore *News* the Maine result is merely "the familiar demonstration that the Democrats can defeat the Republican party when it is split." And *The News* adds that "last year with the Progressives indorsing Governor Haines he was successful," while "this year with the Progressives opposing him he is defeated," so that "whatever else may be said of the election, it certainly makes clear that the best asset the Democrats can have is a united party opposed by a divided one." Another Progressive organ, the New York *Evening Mail*, observes that "Maine sounds a warning that must be heeded by Republicans in every State in which they hope to retrieve their fallen fortunes."

A decidedly opposite view is exprest by the Republican Boston *Transcript*, which says that the Maine affair "might be called a stand-pat election as far as its national aspects are concerned," and it adds that "a reduction of 60 per cent. in the Progressive strength within two years gives them little encouragement and less justification for a continuance of their organization."

Other Republican journals, such as the New York *Tribune*, also see in the Maine result "the gradual disintegration" of the Progressive party as "an independent political force," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) concurs in this opinion. Rather appreciating its serviceableness to Democratic interests, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) tells us that:

"If the rest of the country votes as did Maine, in this entirely normal and average-man election of hers, we may conclude, first, that there will be no landslide; secondly, that the expected revulsion against the party in power will not be strong enough to turn it out; thirdly, that the Progressives are strong enough to prevent the Republican party from returning to office. . . . If Maine means anything, President Wilson will have a Democratic Congress to support him to the end of his term; and if Maine is not a prophet, at least no election could be held under conditions which made an approximate forecast safer than that in Maine."

Finally, in the judgment of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the Maine election tends strongly to confirm the impression, which we believe most impartial observers have formed that . . . the Democratic party may expect to make a showing in November which, all things considered, will be highly encouraging as to the future."

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

A digest of the newspaper reports

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN QUARREL

JUNE 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, are assassinated in Serajevo, Bosnia, by a Serb student.

JULY 2.—Gabrinovics, who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the Archduke, makes a sworn statement implicating the Secretary of the Pan-Servian Union and others in the murder of the Austrian heir.

JULY 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

JULY 24.—Servia requests an extension of time for consideration of the ultimatum, but the request is refused.

JULY 25.—Servia concedes all of Austria's demands save that of Austrian participation in the investigation of the Austrian Archduke's murder, and asks for Hague mediation. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade, declaring this reply to be unsatisfactory. King Peter withdraws the capital of Servia from Belgrade to Kragujevatz.

JULY 27.—Sir Edward Grey makes unsuccessful efforts to convene an international peace conference.

JULY 28.—**Austria declares war on Servia.**

JULY 29.—An Austrian force attacks Belgrade.

AUGUST 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph orders a general mobilization of the Austrian Army and Navy.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

JULY 28.—Russian troops are reported as beginning a partial mobilization on the western frontier.

JULY 29.—The British first fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders.

JULY 30.—Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twenty-four hours, else Germany will mobilize.

AUGUST 1.—**Germany declares war upon Russia.** The French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

AUGUST 2.—German troops enter Luxemburg. An ultimatum demanding free passage for German troops is addrest to Belgium.

AUGUST 3.—Belgium appeals to England for diplomatic aid. Germany sends ultimata to Sweden and Holland, requesting avowals of neutrality. The German Ambassador leaves Paris.

AUGUST 4.—England sends an ultimatum to Berlin demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality. Berlin rejects the ultimatum. **Germany declares war on Belgium. President Wilson issues a proclamation of United States neutrality.** Engagements are reported between Germans and French at the French border near Belfort.

AUGUST 5.—**England declares war on Germany.** A German force crosses the Belgian border and attacks Liége. In addition to the German Army in Luxemburg and that crossing the border near Belfort, a third division, between these two, is reported entering east of Nancy, from Lorraine. Germany demands Italy's assistance upon the terms of the Triple Alliance.

AUGUST 6.—**Italy notifies Great Britain that she will remain neutral. Austria declares war on Russia.** The Austro-Servian situation is reported unchanged.

AUGUST 7.—The Germans enter Liége, after reducing two of the twelve forts. French troops cross into Alsace.

AUGUST 8.—**Portugal announces her alliance with Great Britain. Montenegro declares war on Austria.** The German armies form an irregular line extending from Altkirche and Mülhausen in Alsace, through Lorraine to Metz, thence northwest and north to Liége.

AUGUST 10.—**France proclaims a state of war with Austria.** Servian troops are said to be invading Bosnia, assisted by the Montenegrins, who are believed to have retaken Scutari.

AUGUST 11.—The circling movement of the Belgian, or north, wing of the German Army begins, reaching Landen, later to include Tirlemont, Diest, Louvain, Malines, and Brussels. The mass of the invading army is still southwest of Liége. The Luxemburg division of the Germans is reported as making slight headway.

AUGUST 12.—**Montenegro declares war on Germany.** Huy, southwest of Liége, is captured by the Germans.

AUGUST 13.—**England declares a state of war to exist with Austria.** France reports small victories over the German armies of Luxemburg and Lorraine, and contradicts Berlin's statement that the French have been driven out of Alsace. Small Russian successes in Galicia are reported.

AUGUST 14.—Belgian engagements center about Diest. The junction of the three Allied Armies of France, England, and

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Belgium is supposed to have been effected. Servians and Montenegrins are reported as advancing into Herzegovina.

AUGUST 15.—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German ships from Eastern waters and the surrender of Kiaochow.

AUGUST 17.—The Belgian Government moves from Brussels to Antwerp. A five-day battle begins in Lorraine, ending in the repulse of the French across the frontier. Austrians and Servians engage on the Jadar River, resulting, after five days' engagement, in an Austrian reverse.

AUGUST 18.—The general German advance on Brussels begins. The line of advance extends from Louvain through Tirlemont southward to Dinant.

AUGUST 20.—The van of the German Army arrives at Brussels. The Belgian Army retreats on Antwerp. Open mobilization of Austrian troops along the Italian frontier is reported.

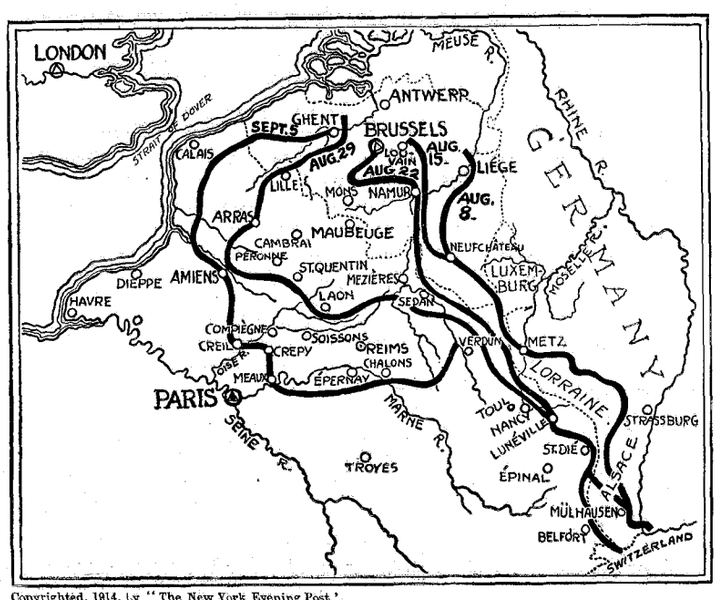
AUGUST 21.—The Germans enter Brussels, apparently unresisted. The attack upon Namur is begun by the forces in the neighborhood of Dinant and Huy.

AUGUST 23.—**Japan declares war upon Germany.** The Germans enter Namur and continue westward against Mons, at the same time that the forces in Brussels march southwest to effect a junction with them at that point. French and English forces move northward between the Sambre and Meuse rivers against the lower arm of the German advance on Mons. The German Army of the Moselle occupies Lunéville and neighboring towns, with the French opposing force entrenched about Nancy, thirty miles away.

AUGUST 24.—The whole German line shows a marked advance, lying west of the Vosges Mountains and Lorraine, thence northwest to a point near Sedan, north to Namur, and west to Mons. German cavalry raiders are reported in northwestern Belgium, near Ghent, and threatening Ostend. *Zeppelin* bombs fall in Antwerp. The retreat of the English regiments from Mons begins.

AUGUST 25.—The retreating English descend into France through the Department of the Nord. French reverses in the Department of the Meuse, at the hands of the German Lorraine forces, continue. The Russian advance in East Prussia appears so far negligible, but in Galicia it is reported to be within eighty miles of Lemberg. **Austria declares war on Japan.**

AUGUST 26.—The French Cabinet is reorganized upon a non-partizan basis. The Germans burn Louvain. British marines are landed at Ostend, to check German raiders.



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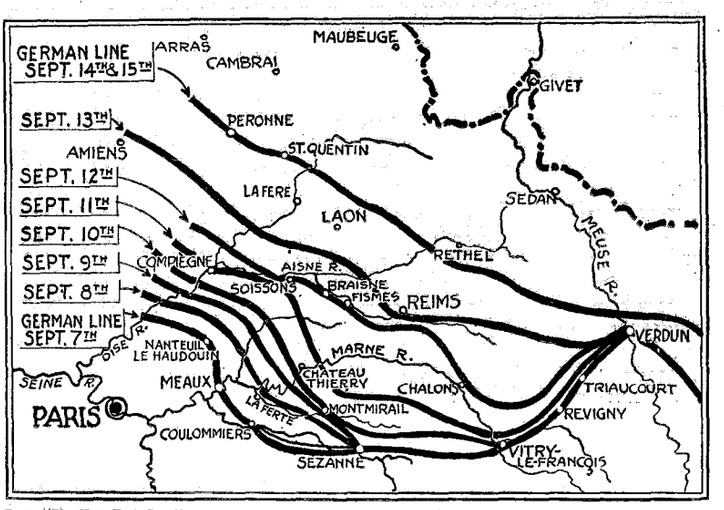
THE GERMAN ADVANCE FROM AUGUST 8 TO SEPTEMBER 5.

AUGUST 27.—At Oertelsburg, in southern East Prussia, a three-day battle begins, resulting in a Russian defeat. Japan blockades Kiaochow.

AUGUST 28.—The English and French retreat from Mons slackens. The Germans gain St. Quentin and are spreading westward. Five German war-vessels are reported sunk in an engagement with the English off Helgoland. The Russians are reported to have reached Allenstein, thirty miles northwest of Oertelsburg. In Galicia they have driven in the Austrian defenses and are preparing to attack Lemberg. A report from the Belgian Kongo announces a German attack.

AUGUST 29.—From St. Quentin one wing of the German force approaches Amiens, to the west, while the eastern portion descends the valley of the Oise toward Paris. La Fère, eighty miles from Paris, and one of the forts of the second line of defense, is captured.



From "The New York Sun."

THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM SEPTEMBER 7 TO SEPTEMBER 15.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The name of St. Petersburg is changed by royal decree to Petrograd. Germans are reported at Compiègne, forty miles from Paris. The French left continues to give ground, but the center, east of Paris, stands firm.

SEPTEMBER 2.—The German advance has reached Creil, a few miles north of Chantilly. Here the tactics are suddenly changed, and instead of advancing straight upon Paris, as expected, the attack is turned abruptly southeast, directed against the center of the Allies' line, which forms an arc extending from Paris to Verdun through Vitry-le-François.

SEPTEMBER 3.—The French capital is transferred temporarily to Bordeaux. The Germans, still avoiding Paris, approach the valley of the Marne. Lemberg in Galicia is occupied by the Russians. **The Prince of Wied leaves Albania.**

SEPTEMBER 4.—The Germans cross the Marne River between Meaux and Châlons and attack the French center. Belgians and Germans engage along the valley of the Scheldt. Germans are reported occupying Termonde and Ghent.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The French center below the Marne withstands the German attack, while the French left wing commences to surround and turn the German right. **Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia sign an agreement that none of the three shall make terms of peace without the concurrence of the others.** Reims is reported in the hands of the Germans.

SEPTEMBER 6.—It is reported that the English are driving German forces out of Lille, Valenciennes, and other towns in northern France. The German Lorraine division threatens Nancy.

SEPTEMBER 7.—The extreme German right begins the retreat back across the Marne. The Russians are said to have captured two strongly strategic points in Nikolaief and Mikolojow, south of Lemberg on the Dniester River.

SEPTEMBER 8.—The German forces west of Sézanne in the Department of the Marne are driven steadily back across the Marne and northeast between the valleys of the Oise and Marne.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Emperor William protests to President Wilson, alleging the use of dumdum bullets by the Allies. Italy warns two classes of her reserves not to leave the country.

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Holland refuses to violate her neutrality by sending supplies to the Germans. German forces in the northeast of France are storming the important fortified border town of Maubeuge on the Sambre River. Berlin states it has succumbed. Paris denies this report.

SEPTEMBER 10.—The Germans are driven into a V-shaped position, of which the apex is Vitry-le-François, the right arm running up through Châlons to Reims, the left to Verdun. At Vitry the Germans assume the offensive, endeavoring to split the Allies' line and sever the French and English forces. The Russians report a victory at Ravarusska, forty miles north of Lemberg. Petrograd admits decided reverses in East Prussia.

SEPTEMBER 11.—The German right wing is reported to have been pushed back over forty miles, to Compiègne and Soissons. Germans are withdrawing from the north of Belgium and hurrying south.

SEPTEMBER 12.—The German retreat extends along the whole line, the apex of their front now resting at a point opposite Châlons. The right wing is said to have abandoned Amiens, while the left is driven above Lunéville and St. Die. Antwerp reports that the German Army in Belgium has been cut in two. Petrograd announces a second great battle in Galicia, with an Austrian loss of 130,000.

SEPTEMBER 13.—The Germans resist all day the British passage of the Aisne River, but fall back at sunset. The French regain Soissons and towns along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. A Servian army is reported from Servian sources as marching on Budapest, anticipating a junction with the Russians at that point. German-English engagements in British Central Africa are reported.

SEPTEMBER 14.—The Germans make a stand north of the Aisne River from Noyon to Verdun. The Austrian forces in Galicia rally about the fortress of Przemysl. German marines cut the British cable at Fanning Island in the Pacific Ocean.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Paris characterizes the present German position as firmly entrenched and capable of offering the most stubborn resistance. The Russian Minister of War declares that country's whole policy to be the capture of Berlin, and that no general invasion of Hungary is planned. The Kaiser leaves the western campaign and hastens to East Prussia.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**President Wilson notifies the Kaiser that for the United States to act at this time as referee would be "unwise," "premature," and "inconsistent with its neutral position."** The situation on the Aisne holds. Berlin does not recognize a reverse, referring to "the battle of the Marne" as still progressing favorably. The three Austrian armies are said to be united at Rzeszow, between and slightly north of the two Galician fortresses of Przemysl and Cracow; it is reported that the Russians have cut communications between these two points.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

GREECE is getting ready to sit on the Ottoman.—*Columbia State.*

AUSTRIA'S military budget might be called running expenses.—*Columbia State.*

EUROPE has knocked the "H" out of Hague and given it the ague.—*Birmingham News.*

AFTER all, we have no complaint that the Atlantic is 3,000 miles wide.—*Los Angeles Express.*

WELL, anyhow, the war is developing a lot of new names for Pullman cars.—*Washington Post.*

ROME evidently thinks it has done its share toward making and unmaking the map of Europe.—*Chicago News.*

THERE are many Russian names that need revision worse than St. Petersburg.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THESE magnificent promises to the Poles must sound mighty familiar to the colored voter.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT begins to look as if the only man in Europe who will do any business after the war will be the junkman.—*New York American.*

RUSSIA and Japan are bunking together, but the first one up in the morning will get the best suit of clothes.—*Los Angeles Times.*

IF President Wilson can settle that Colorado coal strike he ought to find mediation in Europe mere child's play.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE seems to be a demand in the textile trades for practical chemists to teach American workmen how to dye for their country.—*Los Angeles Express.*

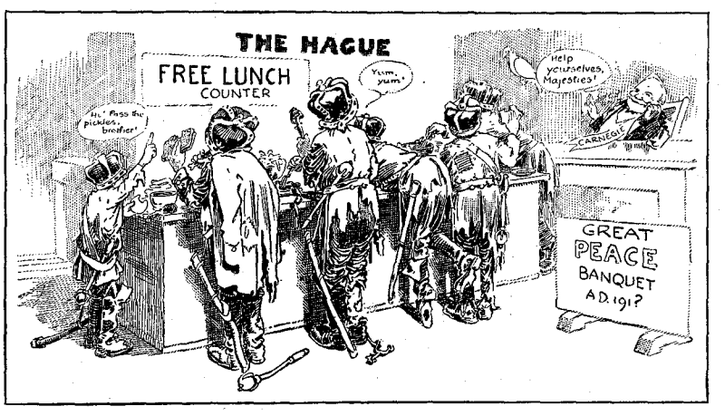
THE embattled armies are never so busy that a squad can not be detached for the duty of arresting Richard Harding Davis.—*New York American.*

As a device for suppressing knowledge of the horrors of war the censorship is questionable; it throws the correspondents back upon their imagination.—*Springfield Republican.*

ANOTHER interesting point is, What effect will this war have on some of those titles that have been bought by the rich papas of American girls?—*Duluth Herald.*

NICHOLAS says he'll stand pat if it takes his last moujik—the most patriotic declaration uttered since Artemus Ward offered all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country.—*Washington Post.*

THE most magnanimous offer yet made is that of the Czar, who is ready to sacrifice his last peasant to get to Berlin. But by that time the last peasant might be willing to sacrifice his last Czar to get back to the farm.—*Springfield Republican.*



A FORECAST—IF THE WAR OF DESTRUCTION GOES TO THE LIMIT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

IT looks as if Galicia has been admitted to the B'ar!—*Columbia State.*

JUST imagine what the Russian war-poems must look like!—*Columbia State.*

AFTER all, the Swiss Navy is making as much noise as the rest.—*Washington Post.*

"ALL drest up and nowhere to go" seems to be the plight of American trade.—*Chicago News.*

THE Krupps have taken $7,000,000 of the war loan. Probably to help business.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

PERHAPS the Czar is delaying the capture of Berlin until he can find a new name for it.—*Washington Post.*

AFTER hearing that night life in Paris had been abolished the German Army turned back.—*Boston Transcript.*

THIS King George thanks the British colonies for their help. It was different in 1776.—*Springfield Republican.*

COL. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, late of the Second Nebraska Volunteers, sees the end of militarism.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"THIS war can't last forever," the cotton-growers are assured. But, unhappily, neither can the cotton-growers.—*Columbia State.*

WHEN Nick promised to treat the Jews just as he treats his other subjects he didn't promise so much after all.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ONE of the grand openings for bright young men in Europe after the war will be in the claims and damages department.—*Chicago News.*

IF England wants to send men to the front who have been under fire she ought to organize a regiment of Canadian guides.—*New York American.*

THERE'S one thing the Allies and the Germans can not agree upon—the reporting of a battle. And both sides eye-witnesses!—*New Bedford Times.*

IT is distressing, too, to think of the number of things that never happened that we will have to unlearn after the war is over and the truth comes out.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE Czar declares he is going to Berlin. It would be only hospitable for the Kaiser to postpone his call on Paris to be in the former city to receive him.—*Baltimore American.*

WE never appreciated how rare was the quality of the foresight exercised by our forefathers in emigrating from Europe quite so keenly as at the present time.—*Wabash Plain Dealer.*

WASN'T it only a little while ago that some of our peace friends protested against the fortification of the Panama Canal on the ground that the world had advanced too far to permit of war?—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S DEFENSE

DEEP RESENTMENT is felt in Germany and exprest in the German press at the grave charges made against their troops and the accusation that the Kaiser was responsible for the war. Our newspapers have been filled with stories of the murder or maiming of women and children and accounts of other atrocities, mostly cabled from London, Paris, or other points in lands at war with Germany. A reply to these charges was made last week in the British House of Commons by Premier Asquith, who said, according to a cable report, "that no official information had reached the Ministry of War concerning the repeated stories that German soldiers had abused the Red Cross flag, killed and maimed the wounded, and killed women and children, as had been alleged so often in stories of the battle-fields." He added that "this subject was under consideration, and that an inquiry was being made." A French report some days ago told of the capture of a German soldier who had kept a diary of the war, one entry saying that two hussars had been executed for killing a child, showing that in one case, at least, a crime had occurred, but had met its due and just punishment. The Belgians have sent a commission to President Wilson to complain of their grievances against the Germans, but the German press on both sides of the Atlantic resent and repudiate such charges. To give an example of German opinion, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* declares that the commission constitutes merely a resurrection from the dead of Baron Munchausen, "the famous world champion of liars." This paper editorially remarks:

WRECKAGE DUE TO A "ZEPPELIN" VISIT.

House in Antwerp after a German air-ship passed over in the night. Twelve non-combatants were killed in the city in this manner.

"Belgian emissaries of the liars have now landed. They have brought with them as baggage a whole sack of lies, and wherever they go they are followed by a curious crowd. The fact of the matter is that the Belgian Government has sent this commission here merely for the sake of stirring up hard feeling against Germany. An English journalist has expressly declared that he has read accounts of atrocities attributed to Germany, but he does not believe them. Nevertheless, he declares, he would be very ready to believe what is heard of the cruelties permitted by the Belgians."

In a public address delivered in London, Professor Lamprecht, the celebrated historian and apostle of culture in the University of Leipzig, declared that the effect of the present war would be to establish a German unity all over the world—a unity of culture from which only one country would be excluded, and that country, he said, was England. To quote his words:

"The German world to-day is one. There is only one renegade brother. Up and at him! English culture must be in a bad way indeed when it allies itself with the Mongolians. We wait to see what America will say of these things. Germany is now the protector of European civilization, and after bloody victories the world will be healed by being Germanized."

The most famous of German living poets, Gerhardt Hauptmann, publishes in the *Berliner Tageblatt* a diatribe against England, placing all of the responsibility for the war upon that country, and we read:

"The war we are now waging is merely a defensive war. He who doubts this is attempting the impossible. Our enemy has come from our western, our eastern, and our northern frontiers. Our brotherly relation with Austria accords with our duty of mutual support. We were forced to take up weapons from the moment the Kaiser and the Czar exchanged telegrams and the King of England received the news. To speak plainly, the weapons are in our hands and we do not intend to drop them until in the sight of God and man we have maintained our sacred rights. But who set on foot this war? Who has summoned Mongolians as a contingent? Moreover, our foe has called up the Cossacks to trample under foot the civilization of Europe. It is widely known that this opening concert of slaughter has for its impresario and conductor an English statesman."

Referring to the alleged massacres of non-combatants without regard to sex or age, with which the German soldiers are blamed, the *Kölnische Zeitung* declares, with semiofficial authority, that the Belgians were altogether to blame, for the burning of Louvain, by serving out ammunition to the general population to provoke the unsuspecting Germans by repeated volleys from the roofs and windows of their houses. "German patrol-wagons were also attacked. Street-fighting for twenty-four hours was the consequence, and in the mêlée houses were set on fire and burned to the ground. As a precautionary measure civilians found with weapons were shot." Says the *Vossische Zeitung*:

"The art treasures of the old town exist no more. It is true that art lovers will grieve, but there was no other way of punishing this population, whose devilish women poured burning oil from their windows upon the passing German soldiers."

A similarly bitter view is exprest by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which hopes "the world will realize that the blame for all the suffering of the people of Louvain rests with the half-civilized men and women who live there."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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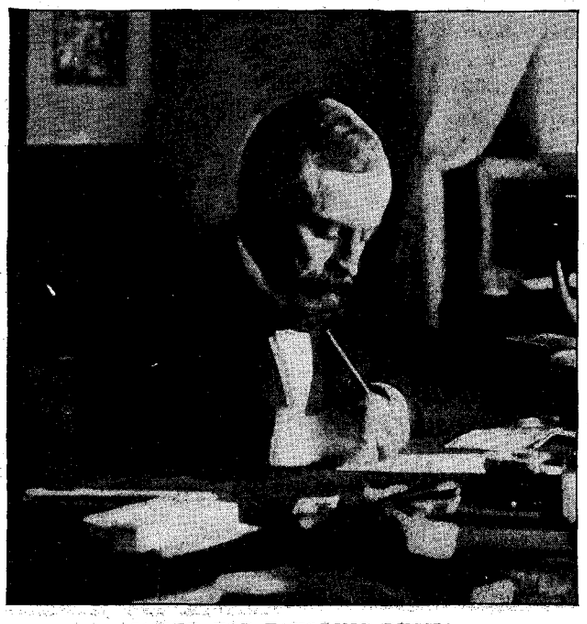
POLISH VIEWS OF THE CZAR'S OFFER

THE NEWS that Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish author, has been imprisoned by the Austrian authorities for advising the Austrian Poles to fight on Russia's side, shows how important the Polish attitude in the struggle has become. The press of Russia and England have represented the Poles as overjoyed by the Czar's proclamation offering them national autonomy under the Russian scepter, but there is some question if such pictures are not overrosy. The Polish Socialists of Austria have published a declaration, quoted in *The Review of Reviews*, ridiculing all such promises. They say:

"Do not lend yourselves to these promises. They are false. None of the invading armies intends to fight for the sake of



JAILED FOR FAVORING RUSSIA.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, who wrote "With Fire and Sword" and "Quo Vadis," advised his fellow Poles in Austria to fight for Russia, and the Austrian Government sent him to prison.

Poland. Every one of them is fighting for the interests of its respective State, and these States care nothing about us. They simply want to use us for their own purposes at this critical moment, and he is a blind dreamer that tells you Austria, in alliance with Prussia, aspires to restore Poland."

The Poles in America have been very cautious in their utterance through the press in commenting upon the Czar's proclamation. Thus we find the New York *Robotnik Polski* (The Polish Worker) quoted as saying:

"From Peter the Great to Alexander III. Russia was half German. The reason that Slavonic Poland was dismembered was mainly because she was surrounded by three German States. Almost to the present day Germany in whole, Austria by half, and Russia 30 per cent. were German. When it has now come to a terrible war of Russia against Germany, Russia has vehemently begun to purge herself of Germanism; and she must become truly Slavonic—there is no other help for it. That is the reason why the Russian Czar has come forth with such an important manifesto, acknowledging that the partition of Poland was a crime, reminding us of our triumph over the Teutonic Knights at Grünwald, and promising to unite the three parts of Poland and to give us autonomy with the freedom of the Polish language."

So it narrows down to the question whether the Poles hate Russia or Germany most:

"Russia has unmercifully wronged the Poles for more than one hundred and thirty years; but Germany has been a racial foe of the Poles for a thousand years, from the day when, in 900, Margrave Gero put to the sword the Lechic tribes on the Havel and the Spree, to this day, when Emperor William II. allows Drzymala and many Poles like him on the Warta to live—not in houses built on land, however, but in carts."

According to the *Zgoda* (Chicago), a Polish organ which aims at the unification of the scattered Polish colonies, there is something sinister and underhanded behind this recent movement of Russia toward the conciliation of her subject races, and we are told:

"Only this is certain, that the reconstruction of Poland as a neutral State, constituting a barricade between Russia and Germany, is of great consequence to the States to-day allied with Russia. Hence, the Czar's manifesto has been greeted so joyfully and heartily by the French and English papers; hence, the French and English have been overjoyed by it probably more than the Poles.

"For the Poles, having been taught so often by sad experience that no confidence can be placed in any manifestoes and promises of the rulers of the Powers that dismembered the Polish Republic, can not reconcile themselves to the thought that this manifesto also may not be merely an empty promise by which they should not be deluded.

"Hence, the manifesto promising Poland freedom, but under the scepter of the Czar, must also be taken coldly and prudently by the Poles."

LABOR AND THE WAR IN ENGLAND

ANTIWAR PARTIES have been a piquant feature of British politics in nearly every war the Empire has waged. America had her friends in the House of Commons during her fight for independence, and during the South-African war the present British Chancellor of the Exchequer openly sympathized with the enemy. In Germany, as recently noted in these pages, the Socialists are heartily supporting the Government, but in England the Labor party are taking a more critical attitude. The laboring people themselves appear to be showing their feeling by flocking to the colors, but their leaders think they are misguided. Thus a bitter objection to the intervention of England in the European struggle is exprest by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, a Labor member of Parliament, who publishes in *The Labor Leader* (Manchester) the following severe criticism of Sir Edward Grey:

"The justifications offered are nothing but the excuses which ministers can always produce for mistakes. Let me take the case of Belgium. It has been known for years that, in the event of a war between Russia and France on the one hand and Germany on the other, the only possible military tactics for Germany to pursue were to attack France hotfoot through Belgium, and then return to meet the Russians. The plans were in our War Office. They were discust quite openly during the Agadir trouble, and were the subject of some magazine articles, particularly one by Mr. Belloc. Mr. Gladstone made it clear in 1870 that in a general conflict formal neutrality might be violated. He said in the House of Commons in August, 1870:

"'I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guaranty is binding on every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guaranty arises.'

"Germany's guaranties to Belgium would have been accepted by Mr. Gladstone. If France had decided to attack Germany through Belgium, Sir Edward Grey would not have objected, but would have justified himself by Mr. Gladstone's opinions.

"Such are the facts of the case. It is a diplomatists' war, made by about half-a-dozen men. Up to the moment that ambassadors were withdrawn, the peoples were at peace. They had no quarrel with each other; they bore each other no ill will. A dozen men brought Europe to the brink of a precipice, and Europe fell over it."

Mr. Macdonald finds a brilliant supporter in Mr. Keir Hardie, also a Labor member, who has been harassing the Government

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WAS ESSEN WIR HEUTE?
FRANZÖSISCHES MÄUNCHEN IN TOPF
Beinah hätt' ich's ver-lernt!
HIER SIND WIR DOCH SCHON MAL WEGGELAUFEN
Prost Mahlzeit! Euch frefs ich mit Haut und Haare
Ein deutscher Kriegermagen Kann gehörig was vertragen
Lieb' Vaterland magst ruhig sein!
O, werft doch nicht die Dinger raus, wir reisen schon von selber aus.

PATRIOTIC POST-CARDS CIRCULATING IN GERMANY PREDICTING THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

by his parliamentary utterances until he has provoked from the London *Daily Mail* the following rebuke:

"If any doubt could possibly remain as to the justice of the British cause in the present war, it has been removed by the attitude of Keir Hardie. We can read no other meaning into his questions in the House of Commons yesterday than that he wished his country disloyally to abandon its pledges and from sheer cowardice to forsake a small and weak State in the hour of its agony. We are convinced that he spoke only for himself. Socialists in this country have rallied to the British Government as faithfully as the Irish Nationalists. Keir Hardie stands alone, determined to satisfy his inordinate vanity by making capital out of the public misfortune and attracting to himself attention which his real standing in his party and the country does not for a moment deserve.

"In somewhat similar circumstances Abraham Lincoln was attacked by Vallandigham for carrying on the war against slavery. Lincoln, of all nineteenth-century statesmen the wisest and best, devised an original method of satisfying his critics' desire for fame. He gave orders that Vallandigham should be conducted to the enemy's lines and there handed over to the enemy whose cause he had so warmly espoused. So Keir Hardie might be forwarded to Ostend and sent upon a tour of inspection to Brussels. The German wireless service would meantime keep this country advised of his doings."

Along with this may be set the words of Rudyard Kipling in a speech delivered at Brighton in support of Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits:

"Our petty social divisions and barriers have been swept away at the outset of our mighty struggle. All the interests of our life of six weeks ago are dead. We have but one interest now, and that touches the naked heart of every man in this island and in the Empire.

"If we are to win the right for ourselves and for freedom to exist on earth, every man must offer himself for that service and that sacrifice, while the State sees to it that his dependents do not suffer.

"There is no middle way in this war. We do not doubt our ultimate victory any more than we doubt the justice of our cause. It is not conceivable that we should fail, for if we fail the lights of freedom go out over the whole world.

"They may glimmer for a little in the western hemisphere, but a Germany dominating half the world by sea and land will most certainly extinguish them in every quarter where they have hitherto shone upon mankind, so that even the traditions of freedom will pass out of remembrance. If we do our duty we shall not fail."

INDIA'S PRESS ON INDIA'S CALL TO ARMS

THE CALL to the stalwart Sikhs and other fighting races of India to rally side by side with other British soldiers in the battle-line in France has aroused enthusiasm in Hindustan which has no parallel in the history of the Dependency. Ever since the British annexed the Punjab (the large Province in the northwest portion of India) in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Sikhs have not confronted a European force in armed conflict. Not since the Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 have the Moslem and Hindu soldiers fought European armies. Therefore the warrior clans of India, whose battle traditions and exploits of valor stretch back to the misty morn of romance and chivalry, antedating anything of the kind that Europe possesses, are thirsting for the blood of Britain's enemies in Europe. A twofold reason for this desire is that the Indian soldier wants to demonstrate his loyalty to Britain, and to prove to the world at large that he has mastered the Occidental methods of fighting and gained such command over the Western weapons of war and is so heroic and fearless that he is able to pit his strength and skill at arms against the crack regiments of Germany and give a good account of himself. The columns upon columns that every newspaper in India is devoting to the subject eloquently speak of India's burning ambition to take its own share of Britain's burden of battle. The following is from *The Bengalee* (Calcutta), which has been throughout its long career under the editorship of Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, who was dismissed from the British service, and who ever since that event has been one of the leaders of agitation against British administration in India and one of the sharpest critics

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PREACHER WENT OUT A-HUNTING.

PREACHER WILLIAM—"Lordy! If you can't help me, for goodness sake don't help that bear!" —*London Opinion.*

ONE BLOW WILL SETTLE THEIR HASH!

—*German patriotic post-card.*

CARTOON THRUSTS AT THE WARRING RULERS.

of the British-Indian Administration. It is typical of what the Hindu and Moslem editors are printing in their papers:

"Of the state of preparedness or the efficiency of the Army we are not in a position to speak with anything like authority, tho we are confident that the Commander-in-Chief will be able . . . to give a splendid account of the great army which he commands. But of the attitude of the people we can speak with greater confidence, and we desire to say that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies in the world there are the multitudinous peoples of India, ready to cooperate with the Government in the defense of the Empire, which, for them, means, in its ultimate evolution, the complete recognition of their rights as citizens of the finest State in the world. We may have our differences with the Government, but in the presence of a common enemy, Germany or another, we sink our differences and offer all that we possess in the defense of the great Empire with which the future prosperity and advancement of our people are bound up. . . . The Indian people desire . . . to demonstrate their devotion practically."

The enthusiastic manner in which the Rajas, of whom there are close upon 700, ruling a territory which exceeds 700,000 square miles in area and is peopled by over 70,000,000 inhabitants, and who, among them, maintain an army and armed police whose strength in peace times is about 200,000, officers and men, which can be easily raised to many times that figure, can be seen from the following telegram sent by the Nawab of Sachin to the Governor of Bombay and published throughout the Indian press:

"Earnestly request your Excellency to make use of my services either attached Staff of General Office or to regiment. Am confident that I shall not be disappointed. Please inform where should join duties. Am prepared to start on receipt of orders. All my State greatly concerned to hear war news. Assure your Excellency of our loyalty and support, and pray for success of British arms."

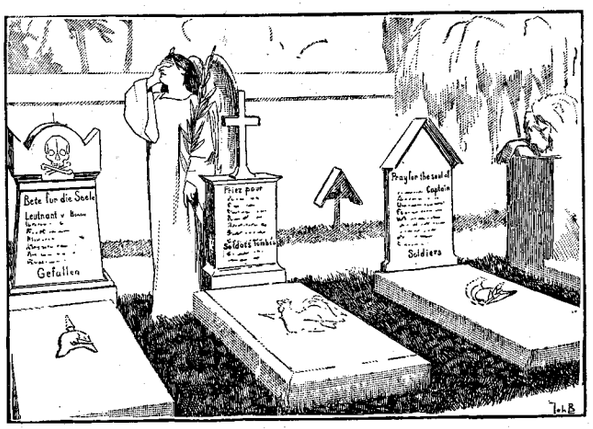
The Nawab of Palanpur regrets that age prevents him from fighting, but adds:

"My son and heir, not only as belonging to a house ever loyal to the paramount power, but also as a lieutenant in his Majesty's Indian Army, is ready at a moment's call for active service, and so is my second son."

The reason why India is standing so stanchly by Britain is clearly set forth in a letter from Ram Rai in *The Times of India* (Bombay), a portion of which we quote:

"Indian interests are so closely connected with British interests that there should be unanimous support on the part of India to help Britain. Imperial interests are concerned, and the protection of British interests are so vital to India that at this moment controversy in this country must end and cooperation must begin.

"Mere professions of loyalty are futile. Action is needed. . . . We should forget our home quarrels and hush our complaints. Every government has its faults, and every people have their complaints, but where the common cause is at stake the Government and the people must unite. Where imperial interests are concerned individual interests must be pushed aside. That is true nationalism. That is the true spirit of a nation. If Indians claim to be a united people, it is time now to prove it by unanimously pledging her government popular support, both of men and money. . . . In Britain's safety lies our own safety."



THE ONLY PEACE IN SIGHT.

—*Amsterdammer.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DISCOVERING NATURE'S CURATIVE METHODS

THE MOST ADVANCED students of medical science have always maintained that among the mechanisms of the human body were devices for setting it right when it fell out of order. They have regarded human therapeutics as methods for letting nature alone, for beating back the agencies that might interfere with it, and for reenforcing its acts, if possible. Our ability to do this has been greatly increased by the discoveries and inventions of the German physiologist Abderhalden. According to Abderhalden, the animal organism automatically finds out what ails it and proceeds to apply the remedy. He has studied nature's processes and enabled us to understand what it is doing and to help it. In reading nature's diagnosis by examination of the patient's blood, the method has been particularly successful, and it seems likely to add to our ability to combat not one disease, but a great variety of different maladies. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 22):

DR. EMIL ABDERHALDEN.

The eminent German physiologist whose discoveries and inventions are enabling us to find how the organs diagnose and prescribe for their own ailments.

"Every organ of the animal organism has its own particular function; in order to properly carry out this function, it is provided with a chemical and molecular constitution of its own. The liver-cells, whose functions differ entirely from those of the lung-cells, are also constructed chemically on quite a different basis. But the blood must always remain homogeneous, if it is to fulfil its life-preserving task. Therefore, the different organs must pass on to the blood the dead cells, used up by the process of life, and their own products of assimilation and disassimilation in a chemically homogeneous form. To do so, every organ performs extremely complicated chemical decompositions, each according to its own peculiar system.

"If any one organ gets out of order, such disarrangement seems to affect first of all this process of decomposition. Parts of insufficiently decomposed cells or of imperfectly decomposed products of the assimilation and disassimilation enter the blood and disturb or even menace its functions. The organism at once sets about to produce protective ferments capable of finally decomposing the cell-constituents of the diseased organ, 'digesting' them, and thus rendering them innocuous.

"It is the great, the undying merit of Abderhalden to have discovered the formation of these protective ferments, and his merit is the greater because his discovery was not an accident, but the result of many years of serious and painstaking research.

"The discovery made by Abderhalden proves that the organism diagnoses its own illness automatically. It remains for us to learn to understand its language. And this diagnosis has the enormous advantage of being infinitely more exact, more rapid, and more certain than all that human art can ever attain."

Each organ contains special ferments within its cells, the writer goes on to tell us. These are attuned to the particular cell-substance of the organ, and show indifference toward the cells of other organs. Under normal conditions these cell-ferments are found only within the cell itself, but as soon as there appears in the blood a foreign substance still showing the "cell-characteristics," the corresponding ferment also appears in the blood as a protection, often only a few hours after the first disturbances in the function of the organ. To quote further:

"These ferments are, as has been said already, extremely characteristic in their effects, decomposing only the cell-parts of the organ to which they belong. Therefore, by the methods elaborated by Abderhalden, we have the possibility of diagnosing organic disorders at their very first stage, and this, as shown by experiments with chemical substances, very often after only a few days or even hours, while under ordinary circumstances, weeks and months, even years, may elapse before the effects of the disorder have grown to the proportion of pathological symptoms. An imaginary example, anticipating the expectations placed upon Abderhalden's discovery, will show this more clearly.

"Some one comes to his doctor complaining of strong and continuous headaches accompanied by insomnia. The examination reveals no symptom permitting a definite diagnosis. The doctor takes a small quantity of blood from the patient and distributes it in a number of test-tubes. Into each test-tube is then put a piece from a different organ of the animal used for the control: a piece of brain matter, a piece of liver, of the lung, of the kidneys, of the heart, of the thymus, and of the thyroid gland, as the patient's headaches may have the most various causes. Controlling the test-tubes twenty-four hours later, it is found that lung, liver, kidneys, and heart have not been altered by the serum, but that the brain and the thyroid gland show signs of being decomposed. This proves that the blood of the patient contains ferments from the brain and from the thyroid gland. The presence of these ferments in the blood indicates that the functions of these two organs are disturbed, thus introducing into the blood cells insufficiently decomposed.

"The secretion of the thyroid gland being of extreme importance for the proper function of the brain, the positive reaction of this part of the experiment shows that the disturbances of the brain-cells are caused by the thyroid gland supplying the brain insufficiently with this necessary secretion. Thus the doctor knows exactly where his treatment has to set in.

"One must know the difficulties that beset the timely and correct diagnosis of disturbances of the internal organs, more especially when it is a case of functional disturbances as yet not showing any alterations of the respective organ itself, to be able to appreciate the overwhelming importance of this discovery for the curing of disease.

"This importance accounts for the fact that medical authorities of universal repute have felt it their duty to draw particular attention to this discovery. Should the experiments that are being conducted in all the great centers of Europe prove the theory of Professor Abderhalden to be universally valid, based as it is already on a great number of definite facts and experimental results, then medical science enters upon a new epoch and the name of the German scientist Abderhalden will have its indelible place in the golden book of humanity's greatest men.

"It is too early to form any final conclusion as to the ultimate success and scope of the methods initiated by Abderhalden, but indications are exceedingly favorable in relation to a number of diseases, especially sarcoma (cancer), and certain troubles of the nervous system and brain."

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STATUES PAINTED ON WIRE

THE PRINCIPLES of reenforced-concrete construction are now applied to the production of statuary, and especially to the making of plaster models for architectural and sculptural designs, both large and small. The new method, we learn from an article in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September), is the invention of a New York sculptor, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, who expects that it will prove to

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE COMBINED.
"The Rescue," now in bronze, purchased by Andrew Carnegie and presented to the New York Police Department.

be a great time-saver over the old methods of making plaster models by hand. The plaster model may be reproduced in bronze, marble, or any other desired material. Miss Church uses half-inch wire net, shaped roughly as needed, and then covered with plaster by applying it with an ordinary flat bristle brush, as one would put on paint. Says the author of the article:

"The brush is first dipt in clear water, then laid lightly on the dry plaster. This adheres, and is at once, while thus freshly moistened, applied to the wire netting, or armature, with one firm and sweeping stroke. The plaster speedily hardens and adheres solidly. The brush is rinsed after each application of the dry plaster, otherwise it would coagulate or set, and it would be difficult to make it clean and soft again.

"Miss Church claims that a little practise and dexterity are all that are needed in acquiring this method of producing a firm foundation for working up a design. Plaster used in this way can be cut almost like stone and altered at will.

"Most of Miss Church's work has been, up to the present time, concerned with subjects close at hand, subjects found in the city of New York, familiar to all the people of the metropolis. Her work, 'The Rescue,' which shows the New York mounted police at work, an officer stopping the runaway horse of a feminine equestrian in Central Park, was purchased originally by Andrew Carnegie. He presented the statue to the New York police department, where it now is.

"Miss Church has also immortalized the mounted traffic-officer who guides the automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles of the city's crowded streets, keeping them always on the move but always in good order. The figure of the man she has drawn is strong and vigorous, the animal on which he is mounted typical of the magnificent horses used in this branch of the service. She also did a statue of the late Mayor Gaynor.

"All of this work was done by using the plaster-painting system which the young sculptress originated and with which she is able to do much faster work."

GEOLOGY AND MILITARY TACTICS

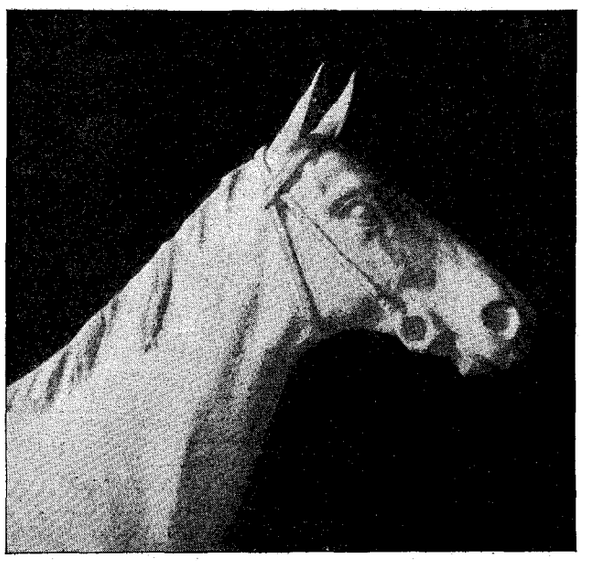
TO THE MANY branches of knowledge which a crack army officer is required to have at his command it has been suggested by a Roumanian officer that another be added, namely, that of geology. The idea occurred to Mr. G. Teodorescu to utilize the geologic map of Roumania for purposes of military strategy. In commenting on this the French journal *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris, July 25) says:

"It is clear that not only the topography of a country, but also the nature and consistence of the earth might be matters of military importance. Let us first consider mountainous regions like our Dauphine: the soldiers are called upon daily to ascend heights or hills whose difficulties are very unequal, according to whether their rocks are composed of granite, chalk, grit, or more or less decomposed schist. Sometimes there is a good foothold, but sometimes the earth gives treacherously beneath iron-shod shoes.

"An alpinist who knows his business always studies the ground of the mountain he means to climb, and troops have a far weightier interest in such matters than he. . . . . .

"In a country where there are plains, hillocks, or plateaux, geological knowledge is likewise of prime utility in military service. In case of rain, for example, there is a considerable difference between maneuvers on earth which dries promptly, like sand, gravel, and chalk, and that which not only absorbs water like a sponge but clings to the feet, like clay or peat."

It is of course not suggested that officers should familiarize themselves with the technical and chronological aspects of geology, such as properties and characteristics and eras of Old Red Sandstone and Jurassic and Devonian strata, but merely



ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF BRUSH-WORK ON WIRE.
An animated bit by Miss Church.

with the nature of the earth in regions where campaigns are to be undertaken.

"Thanks to such knowledge the officer can seek dry solid earth for the march of his troops and can force the enemy into positions where his men will have to struggle with clay or peat-bogs. Moreover it will be of great use in determining questions of the transport of trains of artillery, the digging of trenches, and the paths to follow in thick forests or in the intricate mazes of mountains."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MECHANICAL INTELLIGENCE

WHAT IS THE QUALITY that manufacturers demand of their employees? E. H. Fish, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, August 23), says that all agree in calling it "mechanical intelligence," but that none can define it, except by saying that it is "intelligence along mechanical lines," which is a rewording of the phrase rather than a definition. His article is an attempt at definition and explanation. Mechanical intelligence, he says, consists in knowing what will happen in the mechanical world as a result of some other action. A child that has learned that a toy that is dropt falls downward instead of upward, or sidewise, has taken a first step in the direction of mechanical intelligence. A man who persists in trying to run a belt on a pulley from the side from which it runs off has a limited idea of why a belt stays on or off a pulley. He goes on:

MAYOR GAYNOR.

A statue of plaster on wire, done by Miss Church.

"We might say, then, that mechanical intelligence consists in a knowledge of mechanical laws, together with sense enough to see that they have practical applications under our noses. Teaching these laws is an inadequate way of instilling intelligence about them unless they can be forcibly brought home in familiar terms. Teach a machinist to repeat parrotlike the phrase, 'a body at rest tends to remain at rest, and a body in motion tends to remain in motion in a straight line,' and it means nothing to him in those terms. Show him that in every case that he can bring up of where some part of his machinery appears to start of itself, there is some force, perhaps of friction or gravity, that really starts it. And if he tells you that a baseball will curve on its way without touching anything, let him get a chance to try to turn an aeroplane propeller by hand until he is satisfied that there is such a thing as pressure exerted by apparently unresisting air.

"It is not necessary or desirable that he should be taught to compute the results of his or your deductions; if he knows that the long end of a lever is the easy one to get hold of, it is not necessary that he should know that there are three orders of levers, nor is it especially necessary that he should be able to figure where to put the fulcrum. . . . He should know enough to multiply the load by its distance from the fulcrum, and the applied force by its distance, and to know that the two must be equal provided that the friction is negligible.

"He may not appreciate the full significance of $v=\sqrt{2gh}$, but he should learn that anything that he drops gets going pretty fast pretty soon, and soon afterward it gets going mighty fast. Perhaps you will say that every fool knows that. Possibly he does, but he never stops to think about it as applying to a drop-hammer, unless his attention is brought to it, and then he is apt to wonder why it would not be better to rig a drop about 100 feet high instead of using a steam-hammer. Then there is a chance to usher him into the mysterious relations between force, work, and power, which are things about which even our technical graduates have none too certain opinions.

"Then in power transmission, there is a chance to teach him better than to lace a belt through a ladder; he should learn that only one body can occupy the same space at the same time, tho he may doubt it when he sees some one mix up a batch of concrete and only get as much as he had stone to begin with. If he gets an idea that a belt drives by sticking to the pulley, he should be gotten out of it and shown that it is the difference in tension that pulls. This may sound like a technical education, but he does not need to know the formula for the increased pull due to greater wrap to understand that it is a great advantage to add even a few degrees of wrap if possible, much less is it necessary for him to deduce the formula.

"He knows that a revolving fly-wheel has momentum, for he has heard it talked about, but does he stop to realize that everything else that moves has momentum also; does he understand why it is desirable to have pulleys well balanced, or does he think that it is just a bug on the part of the boss? Does he know that a wedge can be wrapt around a shaft to advantage and that we call it a screw? Does he know what the mechanical advantage, to use an old term, of the wedge is? Does he realize that with a train of gearing, or a lever and a screw or any combination of mechanical powers, the applied force times the distance through which it moves is equal to the force overcome times the distance it moves? And does he know that this last statement is not true because he can not make a machine that will be frictionless? Does he understand the conservation of energy better by some other name, or well enough so that he will not try to build a perpetual-motion machine? Does he know that we are surrounded by perpetual motion, that it is free as air, but that we can not steal it?

"So we might go on for page after page, enumerating the things which any shopman might well know, and that in most shops he would be worth more if he did know. Without this knowledge he is blindly following orders. To those who do know these things, it seems as if he were sometimes terribly stupid, but that is only because these things are so much a part of the life of the rest of us that they seem entirely obvious.

"Some one will say that all this is only saying that mechanical intelligence is only knowledge of mechanics. That may be so to some extent, but it is not the kind of mechanics that is taught in our schools. If a corporation school, or a continuation school, decides to teach mechanical intelligence, it would be unwise to put a copy of Church's or Merriam's or any other of the standard works on mechanics in the hands of the pupils and expect them to digest it. It would be equally futile to take any of the high-school books on physics, because all these books have been written by men whose viewpoint is exactly opposite from that of the pupil. This is a misfortune for the pupil, but we should be ready to offer him something besides sympathy.

"The high-school method is all right for the boy who knows how to handle algebra, but who never saw a pair of gears to know them by that name. The boy or man in the shop knows what gears are and what they are for, but does not know any algebra. If we tell him that he must study algebra before he can study gearing, he will laugh in our face and say that he already knows more about gears than we can teach him. He is wrong, but we can not get a chance to prove it unless we are willing to begin where he can understand us."

A DINNER FROM THE SCRAP-HEAP—It has always been said that a French family can live well on what an English or an American family throws away. In an "Interview with a French Chef," printed anonymously in *The National Food Magazine* (New York, August), the following story is told in illustration of this alleged fact. The chef is justifying the salary of a thousand dollars that he is receiving. "How on earth can they afford to pay him that!" he quotes. "You shall know. I feed very well and save. You feed yourselves badly and waste." He goes on:

"A year or two ago I was chef in a country gentleman's household. The morning after my arrival I looked around the kitchen-garden and in the dust-bin that stood in the back yard I saw a mixture of food that could have been made into a first-class dinner. In about four quarts of milk that had turned sour were swimming stale half loaves, drumsticks of fowls, old ham bones, cold boiled potatoes, trimmings of dough made for pie-crusts, cracked eggs, some old codfish, and some spoiled macaroni. Next day I found a second consignment, very similar, about to be carried away and thrown out. I stopt this lot, sorted it out,

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and, with the help of a little stock, half a dozen eggs, and a hare that had been shot on the estate, served a seven-course dinner for a family of ten that night, and the master of the house called me up and complimented me before the whole family on the best dinner they had had for a year. Afterward his wife sent for me and told me that tho pleased with the dinner she feared I had been too extravagant, and said that her rule was not to allow more than seven shillings per head in housekeeping. It was a severe shock to her to hear I had fed the family on the sins of the cook that had left the day before, the cost being not over ninepence per head."

ELECTRICITY FOR CANCER

DURING THE LAST DAYS of July, a meeting of the French Congress for the Advancement of Science was held at Havre. One of the most interesting papers read during the session was one by Dr. Doyen, giving the results of his extensive study of the treatment of external cancer by means of electrocoagulation. It was in 1906 that Dr. Doyen experimented for the first time on the action of heat upon accessible cancers. The *Temps* (Paris) of July 31 quotes him as follows:

"Studying the action of hot water, of superheated steam, and of hot air, I determined that the virulence of cancerous cells was destroyed by temperatures of 55 to 58 degrees centigrade, while healthy cells, which are more resistant, do not die until beyond 60 degrees centigrade. In July, 1907, I determined that the best means of producing a penetrating heat was by the application of electric currents of high frequency and of low tension, which up to that time had not been employed in surgery.

"Since that time I have obtained remarkable cures in a large number of cases where all other treatments had failed, notably *x*-rays and radium, which, in true cancers, are not even palliatives."

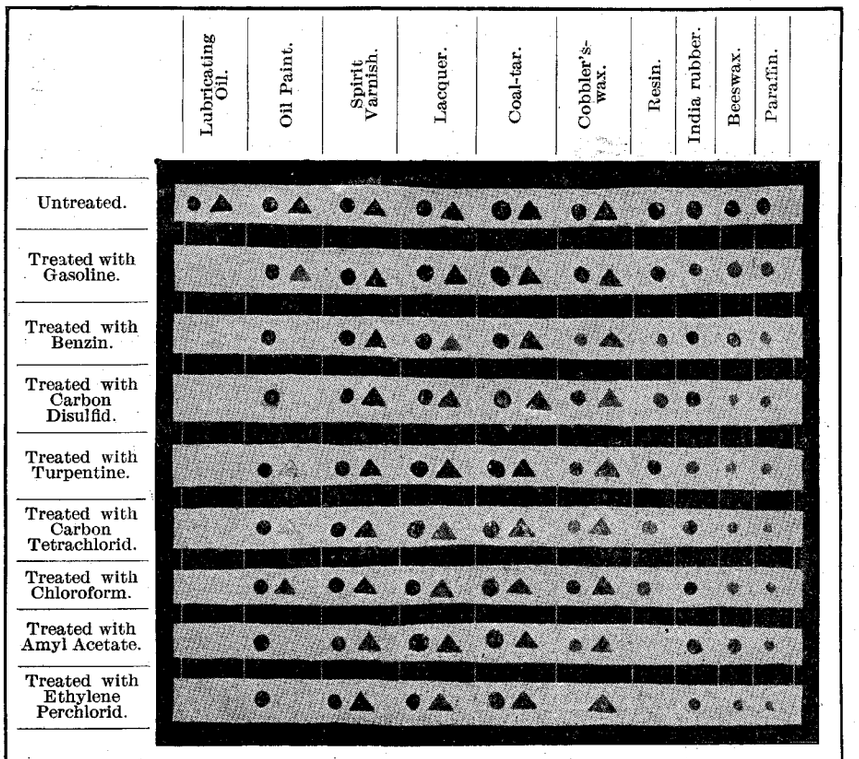
After outlining some of the technical details of the process, Dr. Doyen goes on to show the limitations of his treatment:

"It has now been demonstrated that thermic electrocoagulation, when properly applied, is capable of curing all cancers which are accessible and localized, on the sole condition of being able to heat the whole extent of the pathologic tissues to a temperature of 55 to 58 degrees centigrade. When one is operating on the tongue or on regions where a secondary hemorrhage is to be feared, it is prudent to make a ligature of the principal artery as a preventive measure."

Dr. Gaston Walch, of Havre, also gave it as his experience that electrocoagulation of cancer was the method to be preferred in many cases; it exposes the patient less to autoinoculation than does the use of the knife. Electrocoagulation, he said, gives surprizing results in cases where it is almost impossible to make use of the knife. Dr. Nouënc, of Havre, also confirmed the efficacy of this new method. Dr. Doyen thanked his colleagues for their confirmatory remarks, and added:

"My experience with electrocoagulation, which is now more than seven years old, shows that this method occasions far less risk to the patient than extensive surgical intervention. Moreover, it does not expose him to recurrence if the tumor is still sufficiently limited to be completely destroyed.

"Therefore thermic electrocoagulation is a sovereign remedy for accessible cancers, on condition always that the penetrating thermic current has been able to destroy totally the neoplastic tissues without attacking the organs essential to life." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



GREASE SPOTS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

The accompanying table, an unusual instance of condensed information, is from *La Nature* (Paris), and requires little explanation. In order to find out the effect of any particular cleansing fluid on any particular kind of stain, look for the name of the liquid in the left-hand column, and for the stain at the head of the table. A triangle refers to a fresh stain, a circle to an old one.

ARE ALL MEN ALIKE?

UNDER this caption the basic identity of human races claimed by Prof. Franz Boas, of Columbia University, is discust in *American Medicine* (New York). Dr. Boas's contention is that all European populations are a mixture of numerous types which have amalgamated successfully and that there is no biologic objection to the marriage of Japanese and Europeans. The comment of the magazine just named is as follows:

"If this is true, then negroes and whites could fuse, but the experience of the medical profession is that they can not amalgamate to form a permanent type, because the mulatto proves to be of weak material, susceptible to disease, and unable to stand surgical trauma. The reason seems to be the lack of physical adjustment to the environment. Each parent is adapted to a certain climate and decays in places markedly different from the normal, but the mulatto is a mixture which is not adjusted to any place on earth, and hence dies out anywhere before either parent stock. The same facts are found in mixtures of races not so widely separated. Types do not mix so much as Boas thinks. We recognize them in Europe because they do persist, tho each intruded type undergoes change by survival of the fittest variations. There has unquestionably been a great slaughter of the unfit to accomplish this adjustment, and the hybrids are far less numerous than they would be if they were the fittest. The population of a place tends to become uniform and forms a certain type which is not a mixture. Boas had made himself notorious by praising the high mentality of the negro, and we must give scant courtesy to his present opinion as to racial unity. He has, perhaps, been unduly influenced by Zangwill's fantasy of America being a melting-pot. Divergent types may marry here but can not expect to produce a permanent new type. The future population of a place must be what the law of survival dictates. Southern Italians are vastly different from Danes, yet each land has been repeatedly overrun by invaders who have settled and married the 'natives.' Florida can not expect to evolve the same type as

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Maine, and no amount of intermarriage will effect the final result in either place. We are afraid that the anthropologists need a little more biology if they approve of Boas. Races had better keep separate, as half-breeds are a nuisance to themselves and to each parent stock."

HOW NAVAL GUNS ARE AIMED

ANY ONE who has fired a weapon at a distant object knows that its distance is an important element in taking aim. The shot does not move in a straight line, but in a curve, and the farther away the target is the more the weapon must be elevated when it is fired. In target-firing on land, the distance of each range is known exactly. During a naval battle the enemy's distance can not be ascertained by direct measurement, hence the employment of telemeters, or range-finders, which do the business by using well-known optical principles. The operation of the latest instruments, of this kind is explained by Sauvaire Jourdan in an article on "The Evaluation of Distances at Sea," contributed by him to *La Nature* (Paris, August 1). Says Mr. Jourdan:

"When powerful artillery has been installed on board of a war-ship it is of the utmost necessity to give to those who are to operate it the means of doing so with the greatest efficiency. Among these means, the education and training of those who are

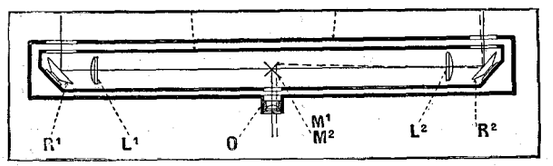


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE TELEMETER WORKS.

to serve the guns stands in the first place, and immediately afterward come the instruments that make it possible to know the distance of the object to be hit. . . . . .

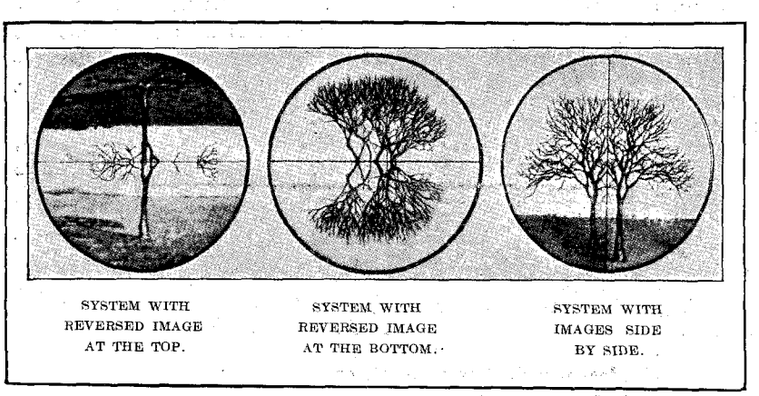
"It is considered, and experience proved it at Tsushima, that the vessel or naval force that is the first to get the range and the first to send a shell against the enemy will have gained an incontestable advantage and will have, in a manner, protected itself from attack. . . . . .

"The instrument now used on most vessels to obtain the distance of a point is the telemeter of Barr and Stroud, of English origin. This telemeter was invented in 1888. . . . . .

"Its length, which is precisely determined, serves as the base of a triangle, of which the point whose distance is to be measured is the apex. An optical arrangement, to be described below, serves to measure the angle at this apex. A very simple formula then gives the distance sought. . . . . .

"The light-rays, reaching the two extremities of the base, strike the reflecting surfaces of two mirrors, R_1, R_2, placed at the ends of the telemeter, and are reflected through the lenses L_1, L_2 to the center of the instrument, where two other mirrors M_1 M_2, placed one above the other, receive them and reflect them into the eyepiece.

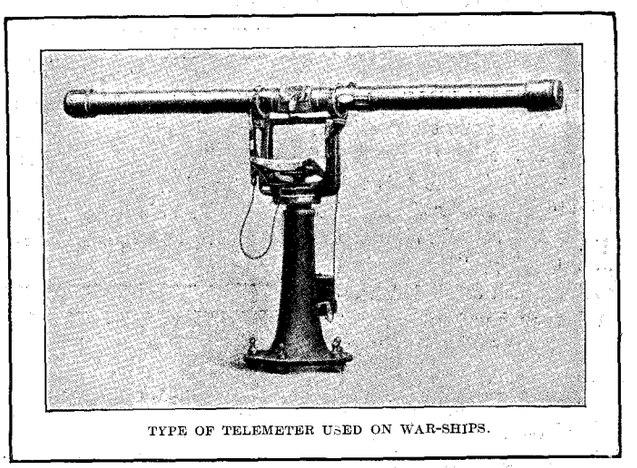
"Each object-lens forms an image of the object seen, and the



SYSTEM WITH REVERSED IMAGE AT THE TOP. SYSTEM WITH REVERSED IMAGE AT THE BOTTOM. SYSTEM WITH IMAGES SIDE BY SIDE.

observer sees in his field of vision two images that, according to the type of instrument, may appear to touch each other or be slightly separated. . . . In the latest model, the two images appear one above the other, separated by a fine line, as may be seen in the figures. The image seen in the upper half of the field is formed, for example, by the telescopic element at the left of the instrument, and the lower part of the field by the right-hand element.

"Suppose that a distant object is seen along the rays indicated

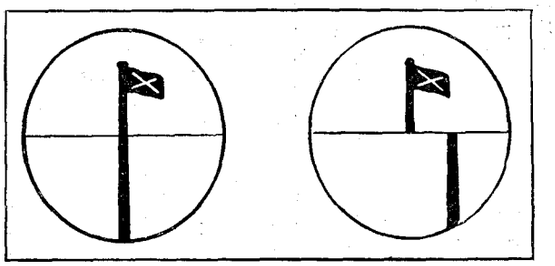


TYPE OF TELEMETER USED ON WAR-SHIPS.

by full lines on the first diagram and that the two partial images are seen in perfect alinement as in the left flag figure below.

"If, now, the object seen approaches the left end of the telemeter, the ray received by the reflector placed at the right end will assume a new direction as represented by the dotted line, and the partial images reflected by the two central mirrors will no longer appear in exact coincidence, but rather in the relative positions represented by the figure at the right below.

"The interval between the two partial images might thus serve as the measure of the distance, since, as the object approaches, the interval will become greater; but the measurement of this interval would be very difficult to effect with sufficient precision, and it would be impossible to obtain it even approximately if the instrument or the object were in



PARTIAL IMAGES, COINCIDENT AND SEPARATED.

motion. This is why optical or mechanical devices have been adopted, by means of which the trajectory of one or other light-ray, in the interior of the instrument, is modified so as to bring the two partial images back into coincidence. An ivory scale measures the amount of motion necessary to do this, and thus gives the distance sought. . . . . .

"It is evident that the length of the base employed is an important element, on which depends in great part the precision of the telemeter. On the bridge of a ship the length of the instrument is limited. The [French] Navy now uses telemeters about six feet long. . . . . .

"To reduce the chance of error to a minimum, the measurement taken by a single telemeter is not accepted as correct. Several instruments are used at once and the average is taken.

"In the English Navy, 'batteries' of several telemeters are used, so connected that the operation of one moves the others, and a single reading gives the mean distance.

"The Barr and Stroud is certainly an excellent instrument, but the march of progress is continuous, and there is now talk of a new telemeter in which the base used shall not be six feet, but the total length of the ship on board of which the observation is made, that is to say, with modern armorclads about 600 feet. The precision will then be practically perfect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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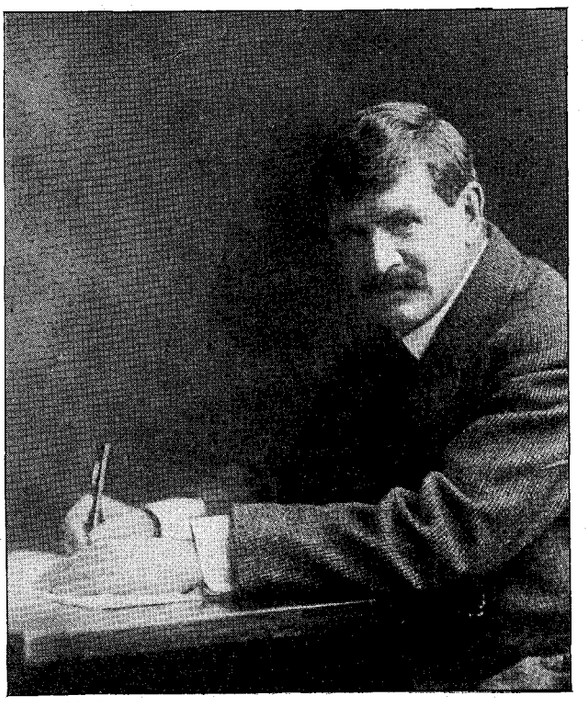
LETTERS AND ART

IS AMERICAN HUMOR DECLINING?

NO VERY BRIGHT outlook for "the future of humorous writing on our continent" is discernible to Mr. Stephen Leacock, a Canadian author and college professor, whose own contributions to this field of literature have moved some critics to hail him as the inheritor of Mark Twain's mantle. As Mr. Leacock sees the situation and reports upon it in *The Nineteenth Century*, "the original impetus which created American humor has largely spent its force, nor is it likely that, in the absence of a wide-spread literary spirit, anything else will be left of the original vein of Yankee merriment except the factory-made fun of the Sunday journalist." Humorous writing, he argues, can not stand alone and continue to flourish without the sustenance afforded by a literary background and atmosphere. And "it is hard to see how the prevailing neglect of letters, the prevailing attempt to reduce education to a mechanical, visible, provable process that often kills the spirit within, the prevailing passion for specialized study that substitutes for the man of letters of the Oxford type the machine-made pedant of our American colleges—it is hard to see how all this is likely to aid in the creation of a great national literature."



Courtesy John Lane Company.

CANADA'S HUMORIST.

Mr. Stephen Leacock, who sees America in the period of an interregnum of humor.

As a prelude to this gloomy conclusion Mr. Leacock casts a backward and analytical glance over the record of American achievement in the field of humorous literature. Admitting that American humor "enjoys a peculiar distinction," and "has become a tradition," he goes on to say:

"The distinction enjoyed by American humorous writing becomes all the more notable when one realizes the peculiar position it occupies in the general body of American literature. The quantity of American literature—worthy of the name—produced in the last one hundred years is notoriously small. Its quality is disappointingly thin. It is an evident fact which had better be candidly confest than courteously concealed that we people of America have not shown ourselves a literary people. Taking us altogether, black citizens and white, we outnumber the unicolored people of the British Isles by two to one. We have long outnumbered them, and a count of heads, dead and alive, for the whole nineteenth century would stand largely in our favor. Yet the great bulk of our reputable common literature of the past one hundred years has been written by the novelists, essayists, poets, and historians of the British Isles. . . . . .

"Now, in this literary dearth there has been one salient exception, and this exception has been found in the province of humorous writing. Here at any rate American history and American life have continuously reflected themselves in a not unworthy literary product. The humorist has followed, and depicted, the progress of our Western civilization at every step. Benjamin Franklin has shown us the humor of Yankee commercialism and Pennsylvanian piety—the odd resultant of the juxtaposition of saintliness and common sense. Irving has developed the humor of Early Dutch settlement—the mynheers of the Hudson Valley, with their long pipes and leisurely routine; Hawthorne presents the mingled humor and pathos of Puritanism; Hans Breitmann sings the ballad of the later Teuton; Lowell, the Mexican War and the slavery contest; Oliver Wendell Holmes, the softer side of the rigid culture of Boston; Mark Twain and Bret Harte bring with them the new vigor of the West; and, at the close of the tale, the sagacious Mr. Dooley appears as the essayist of the Irish immigrant. No very lofty literature is this, perhaps, yet faithful and real of its kind, more truly and distinctively American than anything else produced upon the continent."

Mr. Leacock then makes an excursion in search of "the basis of the humorous," which, he finds, "lies in the incongruity, the unfittingness, the want of harmony among things." Since the crudest and most primitive form of all disharmonies is that offered by the aspect of "something smashed, broken, defeated, knocked out of its original shape and purpose," there is ground for Hobbes' assertion that the prototype of human amusement is found in the exulting laugh of the savage over his fallen foe, whose head he has smashed with a club. And "this humor of discomfiture, of destructiveness and savage triumph, may be expected to appear not only among a primitive people, but also in any case where the settlement of a new country reproduces to some extent the circumstances of primitive life." Thus in American literature "the humor of the Arkansas mule, of the bucking bronco, of the Kentucky duel, is all of this primitive character." This primitive form of fun is "of a decidedly antisocial character," since "it runs counter to other instincts, those of affection, pity, unselfishness, upon which the progressive development of the race has largely depended." Consequently, in the course of human evolution the basis of humor tends to alter its original character. We read further:

"Now, this principle of intellectual pleasure excited by contrast or incongruity, once started on an upward path of development, loses more and more its antisocial character, until at length it appears no longer antagonistic to the social feelings but contributory to them. The final stage of the development of humor is reached when amusement no longer arises from a single 'funny' idea, meaningless contrast, or odd play upon words, but rests upon a prolonged and sustained conception of the incongruities of human life itself. The shortcomings of our existence, the sad contrast of our aims and our achievements, the little fretting aspiration of the day that fades into the nothingness of to-morrow kindle in the mellowed kind a sense of gentle amusement

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from which all selfish exultation has been chastened by the realization of our common lot of sorrow. On this higher plane humor and pathos mingle and become one. To the Creator perhaps in retrospect the little story of man's creation and his fall seems sadly droll.

"It is of this final stage of the evolution of amusement that one of the keenest of modern analysts has written thus: 'When men become too sympathetic to laugh at each other for individual defects or infirmities which once moved their mirth, it is surely not strange that sympathy should then begin to unite them, not in common lamentation for their common defects and inferiorities, but in common amusement at them.' This is the sentiment that has inspired the great masterpieces of humorous literature—this is the humor of Cervantes smiling sadly at the passing of the older chivalry, and of Hawthorne depicting the somber melancholies of Puritanism against the background of the silent woods of New England. This is the really great humor—unquotable in single phrases and paragraphs, but producing its effect in a long-drawn picture of human life, in which the universal element of human imperfection—alike in all ages and places—excites at once our laughter and our tears."

Not much of what is called American humor, declares Mr. Leacock, is of this last class. Most of it, he says, has been the humor of discomfiture, of incongruity, or of exaggeration. Even so, he concedes its place of eminence in the forefront of American literature. But now, he argues, it is on the decline, and until American life undergoes another change he can foresee no recovery.

His explanation, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that of a funmaker facing a situation that is no joke." Yet *The Post* refuses to be despondent. For, it argues—

"The best reason for clinging to hope, despite this prophecy, is in the doubtfulness of Mr. Leacock's classification. For all its suggestiveness, it has an appearance of artificiality. Incongruity and exaggeration may explain Nasby, Nye, Artemus Ward, and much of Mark Twain; but the humor of Irving and Lowell, Bunner, Holmes, and Eugene Field, which Mr. Leacock glosses over, is founded on less analyzable elements. Among secondary writers it reaches a broader basis still—a basis extending in theme from William Allen White's stories of rural Kansas to a Chicago versifier's sonnets of an office-boy. Any attempt to condemn our humorous future by a classification of its subject-matter not only overlooks the obvious truth that humor is mainly in the seeing eye, but involves itself in contradictions."

WHAT MAKES GOOD WAR-POEMS?

EVERY ONE, nearly, has taken a shot at the war-poems and called them feeble. Kipling's is voted by some to be the best, but Mr. Simeon Strunsky finds two reasons why it fails to appeal to him. One is the little line following the title—"Copyrighted, 1914, by Rudyard Kipling"; and he reflects that Deborah would never have thought of copyrighting her song of triumph for the Israelites, nor blind Tyrtæus when he made songs that sent the Spartans on the road to empire. The other reason is that the theme was too big for Kipling's or any other man's poem to strike fire. By the converse proposition, the Poet Laureate's verses, to Mr. Strunsky probably the poorest of the lot, were the best for the purpose. In the New York *Evening Post* he gives us this reason:

"The greatest poems have been written about little wars. The 'Iliad' was written around a siege carried on by a handful of barbarian chieftains against a city of the second class. The Battle of Chevy Chase was a border skirmish following upon a cattle-stealing expedition. And Kipling's imperial muse is at her best when she sings of petty wars with colored tribesmen. Britain's far-flung battle-line was far flung against dervishes and Afridis; it was seldom brought into collision with field intrenchments and siege-artillery.

"Little wars, or else big wars in anticipation or retrospect,—these are the rich soil for the poet. A great war in the actual, the fate of an empire truly at stake, may make poets out of the common crowd, but subdues the poet to the level of the common crowd. There is a solemn tone about Kipling's latest verse which has its effect. Only it is not exhortation we wanted, but exultation; not an appeal, but a clarion-call. When an entire nation is aflame the poet is apt to find his mission rather perfunctory.

"The poetry on which modern wars are fought, involving the destiny of nations, is the poetry of the music-hall and the cabaret. Men go to their death on doggerel. Were the fate of these United States on trial to-day, our battalions would be going under fire to the tune of the latest nasal Broadway 'rag,' unless it was the classic, immortal doggerel of 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.' I don't know what the Kaiser's quarter million men sang as they marched through Brussels. Being Germans, the presumption is that they sang the tunes and the exact number of verses prescribed by the General Staff. But that is only a guess. Even German infantrymen, I imagine, are allowed to sing what comes nearest to their hearts—something very cheap and stirring.

"That is why I consider the Poet Laureate's verses fully as good as any that England has produced in the moment of crisis. Mr. Bridge's lines are not only stirring; they come so close to the swing of doggerel that we can easily imagine English soldiers going to their death to the lilt of them in the face of the German hosts."

MAETERLINCK'S "INEXORABLE RESOLUTION"

ONE of those disappointed of the privilege of bearing arms was the poet Maurice Maeterlinck. He offered to enlist, but was declared too old, so he turned out into the fields with the women and helped gather the crops. Here he was found by a newspaper correspondent of the New York *Sun* who reported his depression at being unable to write. "The thought that only a few hundred kilometers away millions of men are ranged against one another to kill, maim, or destroy blots out every other thought." This Belgian reveals himself appalled by the terrible waste of war. "After men have fought so valiantly against disease and death, after we have struggled so successfully against natural forces, to fall at the will of a despot into this welter of carnage!"

These were the words of the man in the first days of the war. Since then he has pulled himself together to write what is perhaps the bitterest arraignment of Pan-Germanism so far printed. "When the hour shall have come for settling accounts," he writes in an article printed simultaneously in the New York *Sun* and the London *Daily Mail*, "we shall have forgotten much of what we have suffered and a censurable pity will creep over us and cloud our eyes." Now is the moment, he declares, for us "to frame our inexorable resolution." It follows here:

"After the final victory, when the enemy is crusht—as crusht he will be—efforts will be made to enlist our sympathy. We shall be told that the unfortunate German people are merely the victims of their monarch and their feudal caste; that no blame attaches to the Germany we know that is so sympathetic and cordial—the Germany of quaint old houses and open-hearted greetings; the Germany that sits under its lime-trees beneath the clear light of the moon—but only to Prussia, hateful, arrogant Prussia; that homely, peace-loving Bavaria, the genial, hospitable dwellers on the banks of the Rhine, the Silesian and Saxon—I know not who besides—have merely obeyed and been compelled to obey orders they detested, but were unable to resist.

"We are in the face of reality now. Let us look at it well, and pronounce our sentence, for this is the moment when we hold the proofs in our hands; when the elements of the crime are hot before us and should out—the truth that will soon fade from our memory. Let us tell ourselves now, therefore, that all we shall be told hereafter will be false. Let us unflinchingly adhere to what we decide at this moment when the glare of the horror is on us.

"It is not true that in this gigantic crime there are innocent and guilty, or degrees of guilt. They stand on one level, all who have taken part. The German from the north has no more especial craving for blood than the German from the south has especial tenderness and pity. It is very simple. It is the German from one end of the country to the other who stands revealed as a beast of prey that the firm will of our planet finally repudiates. We have here no wretched slaves dragged along

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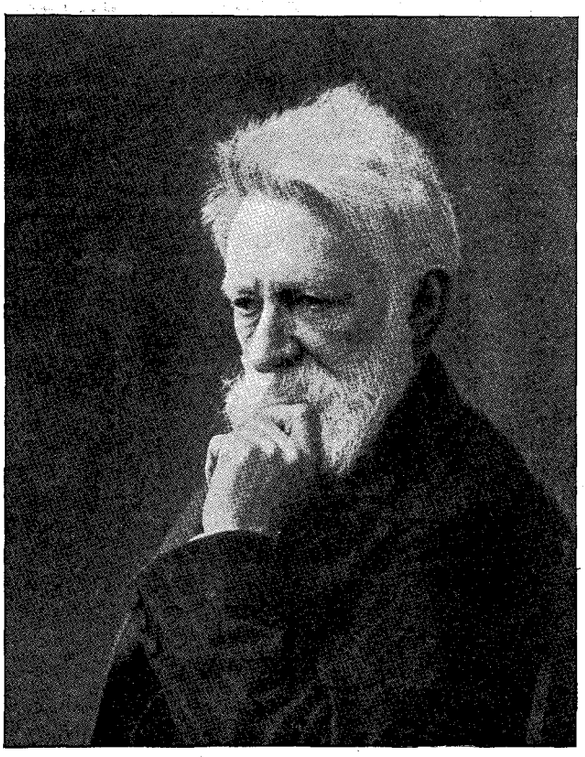
by a tyrant king who alone is responsible. Nations have the government they deserve, or rather the government they have is truly no more than a magnified public projection of the private morality and mentality of the nation.

"If eighty million innocent people merely expose the inherent falseness and superficiality of their innocence—and it is a monster they maintain at their head who stands for all that is true in their nature, because it is he who represents the eternal aspirations of their race, which lie far deeper than their apparent transient virtues—let there be no suggestion of error, of intelligent people having been tricked and misled. No nation can be deceived that does not wish to be deceived. It is not intelligence that Germany lacks. In the sphere of intellect such things are not possible, nor in the region of the enlightened, reflecting will. No nation permits herself to be coerced into the one crime man can not pardon. It is of her own accord she hastens toward it. Her chief has no need to persuade. It is she who urges him on."

We have forces here quite different from those on the surface, he continues, "forces that are secret, irresistible, profound." Proceeding:

"It is these we must judge, must crush under heel once for all, for they are the only ones that will not be improved, softened, or brought into line by experience, progress, or even the bitterest lesson. They are unalterable, immovable. Their springs lie far beneath hope or influence. They must be destroyed as we destroy a nest of wasps, since we know these never can change into a nest of bees.



RUDOLF EUCKEN,

Who, with Professor Haeckel, accuses England of "hypocritical Pharisaism" in her defense of her position among the nations at war.

"Even tho individually and singly Germans are all innocent and merely led astray, they are none the less guilty in mass. This is the guilt that counts—that alone is actual and real, because it lays bare underneath their superficial innocence the subconscious criminality of all. No influence can prevail on the unconscious or subconscious. It never evolves. Let there come a thousand years of civilization, a thousand years of peace, with all possible refinements, art and education, the German spirit which is its underlying element will remain absolutely the same as to-day and would declare itself when the opportunity came under the same aspect with the same infamy.

"Through the whole course of history two distinct will powers have been noticed that would seem to be the opposing elemental manifestations of the spirit of our globe, one seeking only evil, injustice, tyranny, suffering, the other striving for liberty, right, radiance, joy. These two powers stand once again face to face. Our opportunity is to annihilate the one that comes from below. Let us know how to be pitiless that we may have no more need for pity. It is the measure of organic defense; it is essential that the modern world should stamp out Prussian militarism as it would stamp out a poisonous fungus that for half a century had poisoned its days. The health of our planet is the question. To-morrow the United States and Europe will have to take measures for the convalescence of the earth."

THE WAR AMONG THE SCHOLARS

ONE OF THE CURIOUS ASPECTS of the present war is the participation in it of a class especially devoted to the arts of peace—college professors. Ever since the first days of the firing, Germany's chief advocates in America have been conspicuous holders of university chairs. There is now developing a sort of international feud between the various members of this profession. It is reported that German professors are renouncing the honors and distinctions conferred on them by English universities, and Professor Roentgen, more picturesque than the others, is said to have given the gold medal bestowed upon him by the British Royal Society to be melted up for the Red Cross. A notable declaration has issued from two of Germany's leading philosophers, Prof. Rudolf Eucken and Prof. Ernst Haeckel, reporting that "the whole German world of letters is to-day filled with deep indignation and strong moral reprobation of the behavior of England." These writers acknowledge the former "fruitful reciprocal interchange of English and German culture," but declare that England has proved "subject to the old evil of a brutal national egoism which recognizes no rights on the part of others, which, unconcerned about morality or immorality, pursues only its own advantage." This document appeared first in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and in translation has been printed in several American papers. Its closing paragraphs read:

"It is England whose fault has extended the present war into a world war, and has thereby endangered our joint culture. And all this for what reason? Because she was jealous of Germany's greatness, because she wanted to hinder at any price a further growth of this greatness. For there can not be the least doubt on this point that England was determined in advance to cast as many obstacles as possible in the way of Germany's existence in this struggle of the giants, and to hinder her as much as possible in the full development of her powers. She (England) was watching only for a favorable opportunity when she could break out suddenly against Germany, and she therefore promptly seized on the invasion of Belgium, so necessary to Germany, in order that she might cover with a small cloak of decency her brutal national egoism. Or is there in the whole wide world any one so simple as to believe that England would have declared war on France also if the latter had invaded Belgium? In that event she would have wept hypocritical tears over the unavoidable violation of international law; but as for the rest she would have laughed in her sleeve with great satisfaction. This hypocritical Pharisaism is the most repugnant feature of the whole matter; it deserves nothing but contempt.

"The history of the world shows that such sentiments lead the nations not upward but downward. For the present, however, we trust firmly in our just cause, in the superior strength and the unyielding victorious spirit of the German people. Yet we must at the same time lament deeply that that boundless egoism has disturbed for an immeasurable period of time the spiritual cooperation of the two peoples which promised so much good for the development of mankind. But they wished it so there—on England alone fall the monstrous guilt and the historical responsibility."

Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, of Princeton University, declares in the New York *Times* that "to see these two venerated thinkers, international figures both, indulging in violent, unconsidered, and malevolent nationalism is a profoundly depressing spectacle." He writes:

"I am a university teacher, and there is something profoundly

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humiliating to my profession to find two of its most distinguished lights, philosophers both, writing without composure, judging without consideration of the data, applying with the cheap phrases borrowed from chauvinistic journalism to an entire nation, England, the condemnation which, if true, could apply only to a few leading individuals. . . . . .

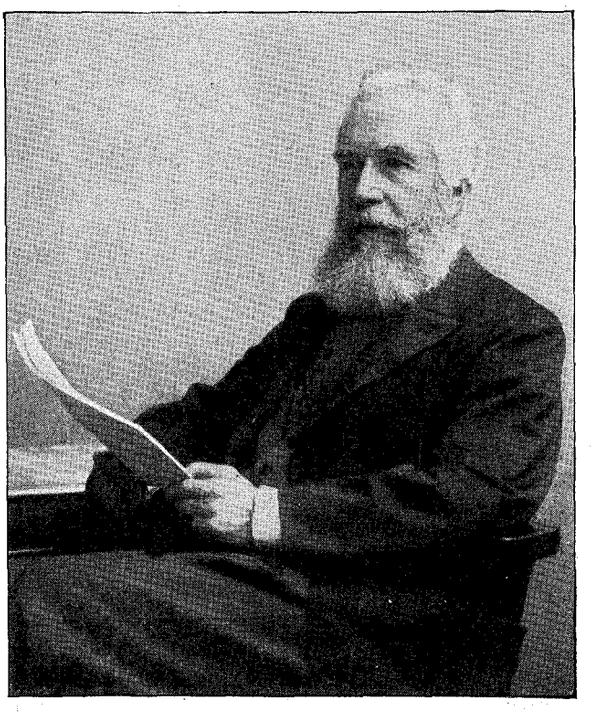
"It makes a teacher wonder if civilization be after all only skin deep. Is the sweet reasonableness to promote which we teachers are dedicated merely an illusion, and the reality just latent jealousy and hatred between men of different skin and speech? For what purpose have I given years to produce in American young men admiration of the great literature and art of European nations, including that of Germany, if German scholarship itself is to foment distrust and hatred among the peoples? Again, and in a broader view, when great idealists like Professors Eucken and Haeckel sink to the level of common chauvinists, how shall any university teacher dare to hope that he will hold faithful to standards of feeling and thinking inherited from Plato and Aristotle? Where Professors Eucken and Haeckel have fallen, who shall stand?

"From meeting their arguments I scrupulously refrain. Were they right, the tone of the manifesto does little credit to their scholarship and repute, and it is only too evident that the gravamen of the charge against England is merely that she has put Germany at military disadvantage. This is the unpardonable sin. That this could be honorably done, be a mistake, not a knavery, conceivably be right from another point of view, is not for a moment admitted by minds that have coped with the ultimate complexity of human motives and with the very riddle of the universe. What a melancholy demonstration of the obscuration of two great intelligences under the spell of militarism!"

That the social breach between university men and thinkers of the various warring countries can be final is not entertained by the New York *Evening Post*. One of the consequences of the war, it admits, "for a shorter or longer term of years, will necessarily be a sad breaking of that tie of common aspirations, common interests, and common endeavors which unites the men of science and the men of letters of all nations into something like a real and inspiring union of heart as well as of mind." Moreover:

"Particularly poignant must be the regret that attaches to this thought in the case of Germany and England. Of kindred speech, and in many ways of kindred traditions and ideals, there have been, in the case of these two great nations, over and above those relations which occur as a matter of course in the intellectual world, some examples of mutual appreciation and of reciprocal benefit which shine with a special luster, and have been peculiarly precious to both peoples. The German reverence for Shakespeare, and the maintenance of the Shakespeare tradition upon the German stage have been of incalculable value to England as well as to Germany. The influence of Goethe upon Carlyle, and through Carlyle upon two generations of Englishmen, is something almost unique in literary history; and the name of Coleridge is sufficient to suggest the part that has been played by German thought in the shaping of English literature. To mention but one other instance, it was in Germany that the most illustrious of the English scientists of the nineteenth century made his first general conquest in the scientific world; for the teachings of Darwin had been accepted at their full value by the leading German scientists at a time when in England Huxley was still having a hard time in fighting the battle for their recognition.

"But it is one thing to look forward to a temporary break in a noble tradition, and quite another to think of it as final or lasting. That this will prove to be the case, we do not for a moment believe. The tie that binds together the noble spirits and lofty intellects of the world is too strong to be snapt for good and all by the doings of a time of strife and bitterness, even so terrible as that through which we are now passing. And more than that is true. For it is not only the intellectual leaders, but the rank and file too, that are united by bonds of the intellect which know no national boundaries. The devoted labors of the searchers for scientific truth, the idealistic efforts of men of letters, the obligation of gratitude which these labors and efforts impose upon all who love the true and the beautiful—these are agencies that will work constantly toward the wiping out of bitter memories, the obliteration of resentment and hate. Time is on the side of the children of light, and they will conquer in the end. The loss that would be involved merely in an abandonment of the German feeling about Shakespeare would in itself be tremendous, incalculable; but it will not take place. Even at the outbreak of hostilities, there came from some of the foremost men of letters and science in England a protest against the war, inspired above all by a feeling of the awful sacrifice involved in breaking the ties that bound to each other the German and the English intellectual world. We may rest assured that, whatever the feeling of the moment, that feeling still exists, deep down in the hearts of the scholars and scientists and literary



ERNST HAECKEL,

Whose joint statement with Professor Eucken is described by an American professor as "the obscuration of two great intelligences under the spell of militarism."

men of both countries. And the time will come when that feeling will not only reassert itself in their relations with each other, but will be one of the powerful agencies toward the reestablishment of a humane and friendly sentiment as between the peoples of the two countries, as a whole."

WHERE THE ENTENTE FAILS—Between enemies it is not surprizing that alien words that have enjoyed a temporary hospitality should be shown the door. So we understand Russia in getting rid of her German words. But even the *entente cordiale* does not make the old French journalist, Gaston Jollivet, take kindly to the Britannic invasion of the language of *la belle France*, as the Indianapolis *News* points out to us:

"He is of the opinion that the only language that may be called upon to 'enrich' the French in which only two vocables, one German, 'sauerkraut,' and the other Italian, 'dilettante,' have become acclimated, is the English. Many of the new terms, among which is the word 'stayer,' come from the boxing-ring. 'I do not,' he says, 'revolt against the adoption of "wagon" and "rail." I even understand that "sport" must be admitted, being shorter than "*exercises du corps*," but I do revolt against "select" when I may say "*choisi*," or of "first rate" when I have "*de premier choix*." I revolt against the mania for importing words, holding them as impertinences when the writer who employs them forces me to recognize that I do not know English, or that, knowing it, I do not know as much of it as he does. I bring this modest contribution to the excellent work of the "Amis de la Langue Française" (Friends of the French Tongue), which bears the interesting subtitle, "National Society for the Protection of French Genius and the Protection of the French Tongue Against Foreign Words and Useless Neologisms with All Their Menacing Deformities." I read with pleasure in the last published number that a French family should blush to invite one to a "garden-party" or a "five-o'clock tea."'"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NATIONAL SINS THAT CAUSED THE WAR

IN PLACING THE BLAME for the present war, *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), organ of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, finds that none of the great nations now engaged can escape. They have all, says its editor, "drunk deep at the well of irreligion and mammonism," and "acted on the principle that they must seek first all other things and let the Kingdom of God shift for itself." It foresees a day when they will be "called to give an account of their stewardship before a greater tribunal than that of the American press, and it will then appear where the chief responsibility for this war lies." Representing, as it doubtless does, the religious feeling of a large part of the German-American element of our population, it takes the impartial stand that all these contending nations have "shared in creating the conditions" for the war; "all have acted from motives of rivalry and jealousy and fear; several have more at stake than others; but the proper balancing of accounts must be left to him who looks beneath the surface, and with whom in the last analysis rest the destinies of the nations." Where men own to the dual relationship to Church and State, that fact is "responsible for much confusion of thought in the minds of all who are shocked at the present war." Reading on:

"Men read their ideals of peace and good will into situations created by national rivalries, jealousies, and hatreds, and wonder why there should be such a thing as war. The truth is, national rivalries, jealousies, and hatreds have heaped up wrongs and injustice in the face of Christian ideals of peace and good will, as in the present war, and it has now become a question as to whose sword is the longest and whose arm is the strongest. It is easy to stand aghast at the horrors of war and to declaim loudly against its wickedness; but self-protection and self-preservation are, with perhaps two exceptions, the ruling motive among the contending nations that has made Europe an armed camp for forty years, and compelled a balancing of accounts; and all this humanitarian declamation against the present war is superficial. It does not take into account injustice, or intolerable situations, or human nature in its unredeemed and unsanctified state. When the ulcer is ripe, it must be opened. No one doubts that the ulcer in Europe, so long in a festering state, was ripe.

"How impotent peace sentiment and peace movements of the Carnegie type are has been demonstrated again and again. Why? Simply because they proceed on the assumption that the conduct of men and nations can be regulated by reason and common sense. These are great helps; but how are they going to create in men and nations a clean heart and renew a right spirit within them? Right here is where our peace theories and ideals fall to pieces.

"'The spiritual law in the mind of nations is not yet strong enough to resist the fleshly law; nor is the sense of justice and righteousness equally strong in all nations. Hence when religion, common sense, and reason have exhausted their resources the only recourse is to force. That is why we have war. It is a favorable sign that in the present instance each nation is seeking to justify its course with an ethical motive; but God and history will scrutinize that motive, and then the full truth will be made plain as it can not now. No categorical answer to the question as to whether this present war was justifiable can, therefore, be given, tho it is easy to see that it was inevitable."

The present war is the outgrowth of sin, this writer asserts, and "in its root-essence that sin is materialism—mammonism":

"Begin with France, where irreligion and atheism are so much in evidence. Her culture and civilization are worldly to the core. She has removed the chief mainstay (and a poor one at that) of her religious life, the Roman Catholic Church, and approached the cultural stage where Greece was on the eve of her decay. She sets the pace for frivolity in conduct and dress, and has robed her immorality in brilliant costume. Her liberal interpretation of the sanctity of the marriage vow is rivaled only by that of Japan. She is honeycombed with secret-society-ism, and her churches and cathedrals are empty. Her achievements in science and intellectual culture are brilliant; but it is like building an Eiffel Tower on a bar of sand. She is a republic and has no 'war-lord' to worship; but the growing unbelief and licentiousness of her great cities, her decreasing birth-rate, and her indifference to the things that make for sturdy character are sure indications that of all the great nations of the earth she is least fit for a republican form of government where liberty spells license. God preserve the United States from that type of democracy!"

Nor does Germany escape. Says this Lutheran writer:

"Then take Germany. Here, too, we are compelled to say with Ezekiel: 'Gray hairs are here and there upon her and she knoweth it not.' She proudly boasts of her advanced and sturdy civilization, and no one will dispute her title in this regard. Through the encouragement of her Emperor, she has forged to the front and is to-day leading the world in science, philosophy, art, industry, and religion in its intellectual form. She has the most thrifty people and the best-governed cities in the world. There is an atmosphere of discipline and law and order in that country which is in marked contrast with the libertinism so strikingly in evidence in France. But great changes are taking place. Protestantism under the guardianship of the State has in many parts gone to seed. The devil has been sowing the tares of rationalism and atheism among the wheat until the latter in such cities as Berlin and Hamburg has been well-nigh strangled to death. Socialists and savants in universities are decrying the Church that saved Germany and gave democracy to the world, and ridiculing her faith. Militarism ranks higher than the Church, and the people are being trained to put their trust in princes and in guns rather than in the Lord and religion. French levity and immorality are finding their way into the cities and resorts, and animalism is stalking abroad and making beautiful German idealism its prey. Were it not for the undercurrent of religious seriousness among the elect who are praying and weeping for Zion, one might well despair for the future; but the fact remains that materialism is fast robbing Germany of her spiritual grandeur and glory."

Of Austria, the writer finds little more to say than that "she has for centuries been suffering from medievalism in Church and State, and her people are more to be pitied for their devotion and superstition than chidden:

"Austria has not yet emerged from her medievalism sufficiently to enjoy a sun-bath in twentieth-century liberty and enlightenment, tho this is not saying that there are not elements of strength in her culture and civilization. Her political life stands on no higher level than her religious life."

Russia is pictured in pretty dark colors, but England is where the fell forces of mammon are seen at their highest mark:

"And what of Russia, that priest-ridden and aristocracy-ridden country of multiplying and unassimilated peoples? It is Europe's most backward civilization, if we except only the Turks. Nothing thrives there but ignorance, superstition, and colossal hierarchical and imperial ambitions. It is our conviction that Russia is responsible for the conditions that have brought on this appalling war more than any other nation. One has compassion for her people, but not for her rulers. Her schemes have been a constant menace to the integrity of Austria and to the Teutonic civilization in general. If Napoleon's prediction, that Russia will some day rule Europe, should come true, it would, of course, mean the downfall of Austria and Germany, and with them the subjugation of the Scandinavian peoples. Will God permit such a calamity? Whatever calls to repentance France and Germany and Austria need, Russia is a menace, for she would throttle the life of Europe and make a revival of religion in those countries impossible.

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"Of England it must be said that materialism and mammonism have reached their high-water mark in her borders, and their waves have dashed upon our American shores. She is a commercial nation. Her aristocracy have exploited the resources of backward peoples in all parts of the world, and money and wealth which others have earned and sweated for has flowed into her coffers. England is not a race of producers, as are the Germans; but chiefly a nation of manipulators who grow rich on what others have produced. It is a nation of lords and landlords, and commerce and luxury are its leading assets. Neither intellectually nor spiritually has it held its own, and signs of deterioration became manifest during the Boer War and are in evidence in the present suffragette fanaticism. With all her genius for diplomacy in politics and for humanitarianism in religion, she has lost much of the moral strength and fiber of the somewhat coarser but more vigorous civilization of the Elizabethan age. She has become grasping and greedy, and supercilious withal, and when Germany's prosperity threatened her commercial supremacy she saw fit to break her blood and cultural ties with that country, and cast in her lot with a backward civilization. That step proved fatal to the peace of Europe, and war was the result. Mammonism triumphed. . . . . .

"A war without a righteous motive or aim is an unrighteous war. A war that looks to the advantage of one nation without the slightest regard for the rights or the welfare of another nation is an unrighteous war. A war waged in the interests of a dynasty rather than in the interests of the people is an unrighteous war. A war brought about by conflicting selfish interests between the nations, by racial hatred or jealousy, by a thirst for dominion, is an unrighteous war, tho conditions may be created through these which may make war inevitable and even justifiable in the case of such nations whose interests and very existence are thereby threatened."

CALIFORNIA ON PROHIBITION

AFTER FORTY YEARS of agitation and education in favor of Prohibition, says a writer in *The National Advocate* (Prohib.), California is at last "lined up in a State-wide campaign." The campaign has been on for nearly a year, and the result will be revealed by the vote on election-day, November 3. Victory in that State is no easy matter, thinks this Prohibition supporter, because "California, with its extensive wine interests, including immense vineyards, large numbers of high-class tourist hotels scattered throughout the State, and the State-wide interest in the World Fairs of 1915 at both San Francisco and San Diego, presents a peculiar and interesting field for the study of this problem . . . with its special difficulties." The "key to the situation," in his opinion, will rest with the women, who, having the right of suffrage, should vote "to protect their boys and girls from the pitfalls and temptation of the open saloon." In the same journal we read an "amazing" warning to "the breweries, wineries, and liquor-dealers of the State," which is taken from the Sacramento *Bee*. According to *The Bee* the liquor interests face a crisis "of their own creation," and "can blame its being and its strength on none other than themselves." "They fashioned the Frankenstein," *The Bee* continues, "which may pursue them to their undoing, and they fed it until it grew into the monster from which they run affrighted." Consequently, in the view of this journal, "if the brewery, wine, and liquor interests of California expect the voters to go their way next November they must approach them with clean hands—clean hands which they intend to keep clean," and it adds:

"*The Bee* has no use for Prohibition. It does not believe in it, either as a principle or as a policy. It considers it unjust in its essence.

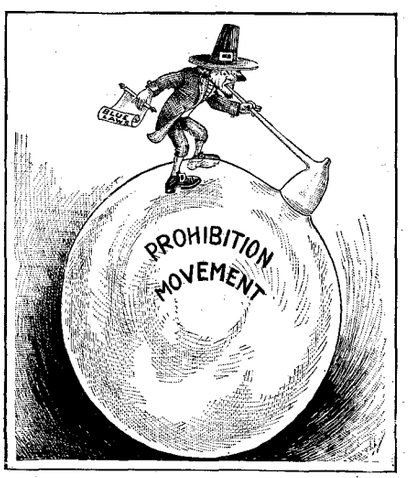
"As a matter of equity, of democratic and inherent right, the majority have no more righteous authority to prevent the minority from drinking wine or beer—always provided it be done with sobriety, in moderation, and without disorder—than they would have to order the same minority not to smoke cigars or to eat pork.

"But if Prohibition be unjust in its very kernel, it is less unjust than the rank injustice which has so strengthened it—the combination of wine and beer with boyish crime and girlish licentiousness.

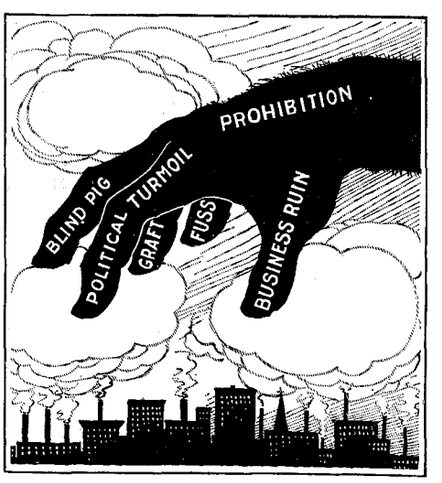
"If these hellish evils are not to be remedied—if the dive, the deadfall, the low saloon, the wedding of liquor and lust are not to be cast out of the traffic—if it is still to continue a menace to our boys and a lure to our girls, then the State of California had better embrace Prohibition as the least offending and offensive of two evils, the milder injustice of two injustices.

"And if the beer, wine, and liquor interests should elect not to repent and reform, and still Prohibition should not win this year; or, if promising to repent and reform, they should go back to their evil ways, that result would be the Dead Sea's fruit of a victory that would turn to ashes on the lips, for the battle would be renewed at the next general election, and Prohibition then would sweep the State of California like a prairie fire."

A spokesman for the liquor interests appears in the San Francisco *Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review*, who argues on economic grounds that "from an industrial standpoint Prohibition would be ruinous to California." Gaging it as a moral issue, he states that while "intemperance is deprecated by all," he questions whether Prohibition would prove "an efficient remedy." Then he tells us that "the history of Prohibition in the United States has been one of absolute failure. Eleven States have tried and abandoned it," he adds, while "in Maine it is a disgrace, and in Kansas, Georgia, and other so-called Prohibition States it is a farce." Why should California, he asks, try a remedy "that has proved a failure everywhere else"? In short, he declares sweepingly, Prohibition "is foolish, unfair, dishonest, destructive, drastic, un-American, inhuman, and ruinous."



GETTING READY TO BURST.



THE BLACK HAND.

AFRAID TO TAKE EITHER.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CARTOONS FROM *THE WHOLESALERS' AND RETAILERS' REVIEW*, SAN FRANCISCO.

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IS WAR OF GOD OR THE DEVIL?

THE HEART, and not the head, is the source of a good deal of the writing and thinking about the current war, says a New York clergyman. He doesn't in the least believe that "war is a return to barbarism, the demolition of a century of progress or world-civilization." When we apply such terms as retrogression, reactionism, reversion to animalism, wanton destruction, monstrous barbarism, fiendish inhumanity, which this writer has found thickly strewed through the public prints, we "utterly obscure the dynamic reality of things unseen on the surface which this war is manifesting to us." Is it not the case, asks the Rev. Holden E. Sampson, of the Corpus Christi Church, New York, "that the consensus of opinion of the greatest philosophers in the most philosophical country in the world—Germany—is entirely on the side of the man of destiny, who is charged by 'civilization' as the criminal instigator of this greatest of world-wars?" In the New York *World* we read a continuation of the argument:

"How different is this canting and pharisaical view of war, and of the present belligerents, from the older ideas and conceptions of warfare, which gave to mankind the inspiration of nobility and that superaltruism that rises high above the thing called 'patriotism,' which held a purview of nationalism coextensive with divine and cosmical destiny, and comprehended ultimate issues and culminations of world-development resulting from the world's birth-travails!

"We have ceased to be philosophical and are living in an age of sentimentality. The voice of the 'seer' and the 'prophet' has yielded to that of the sentimentalist and pessimist. As long as the world is as it is at present constituted, its evolution to higher states of racial unity and consciousness can come only by cataclysmic upheavals and the breaking up of the incrustations of time-hardened conditions.

"History demonstrates that no world-progress ever has achieved permanency that did not receive its initiative and potentiality by the clash of nations. War is a natural and necessary factor, under present earth conditions, of progress among the races of mankind. War is not a symptom of decadence or of barbarism; it is a 'travailing in birth' of a new life—a higher life; it is a part of the crisis of world-evolution ushering in a better world for posterity.

"The ancient philosopher (wiser than are we) would say that war is the seed of this reincarnation sown for a better state of existence in future reincarnations.

"It is because we have lost the genius of the ancient philosophy, in great part, that we have such a panicky, pessimistic perception of the present war.

"War breaks up the static and stagnant condition of a moribund past, to create from the débris new dynamic conditions for the reconstruction and upbuilding of a new age. Not until this finality, the new age, is reached, in the evolution of time, will the period come when the prophecy shall be fulfilled that 'war shall be no more.'

"It is not by human legislation, statesmanship, or wisdom, nor by any popular peace propaganda, that the world shall cease warfare. The Hague tribunal and other present movements peaceward are symptoms of the fulfilment of the peace prophecy; they are not factors.

"Cessation of warfare, the 'turning of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks,' will come by evolution, by the master handiwork of the unseen overrulers. World-peace will come when the 'age of peace' has sprung up from the ground of human nature after it has been plowed, harrowed, and broken up by warfare and other cataclysmic cosmic forces."

This "philosophic view" of the great world-upheaval, which every human heart regards with horror and grief, declares the writer, "is that of a divine and cosmical necessity—the culmination of natural and psychological causations essential to the world's uplift to higher and more divine issues." Further:

"Monarchs and statesmen are not to be blamed for being instrumental in bringing about the occasions of war, and of its dire temporal consequences. They are all no more than puppets and pieces of cosmical destiny and overrule, instruments of an unseen force of cosmical necessity. . . . There is no question of 'right or wrong,' of a 'casus belli,' in the cosmical reasoning. 'Casus belli' are negligible and futile; they are accidents at times, and the pawns of supertime, or eternity. Philosophy sees from a higher point of view. It sees God raising up this monarch or that, to serve him as his 'whip' to castigate a nation, to bring righteous judgment for wrong-doing. And often the 'scourge of God,' in the act of scourging, scourges himself, and the retribution recoils on all that merit the chastisement. It is reciprocal.

"So it has always been in history, interpreted by philosophy. Can we honestly attribute solely to the caprice of the ruler's will the warfares that have made history—the warfares of Joshua in the conquest of Canaan, of David in settling the Kingdom of Israel, of Nebuchadrezzar, of Darius the Mede, of the ancient Greek conquerors, of Alexander the Great, of the Roman Cæsars, of the early Saxons, Teutons, and Normans, who made Britain; of Frederick the Great, who made Prussia; of Napoleon, who was the real founder of the French Republic; of William of Prussia, who made the German Empire? . . . . .

"We are in the habit of thinking far too self-centeredly. We shrink from death. We take an exaggerated and sensual stock of life. We live in fear of death all our lifetime. Death is the great catastrophe to be avoided, despite our pious belief in future life and bliss. All we live for is to live to prolong and insure the tenure of life. Therefore to us the great horror of war is the sacrifice of life. It appals us. When men perish by tens of thousands and women's hearts bleed, all we can think of is the cruelty of it, the bloodthirstiness, the horribleness of the battle-field—because it cuts up human life.

"But this war, the most decimating of all wars in history, most probably, is more merciful, less cruel, than peace in this respect as times are. To many thousands it is far better, happier, to die on the battle-field than to live in our present 'civilization.'

"More thousands are cut off, bloodlessly, by death, through the evil economic, social, and industrial conditions in our great centers of civilization, by disease, starvation, and a thousand cruelties that are part of our system of exploitation of men and women, body and soul, in the world's seething battle-field of the 'struggle for existence.'

"The 'barbarism' of Christendom is more grossly exemplified and intense than the alleged 'barbarism' of warfare. The death-roll of the 'warfare' of 'civilization' is vastly greater than the death-roll of all the battle-fields the world has ever witnessed, and the pitiless cruelty of the death-roll of 'peace' is greater a thousandfold than the 'cruelty' of the battle-field of 'warfare.'"

Tho these thoughts fill the *World's* news columns, editorially it expresses astonishment at the argument that many thousands find it better and happier to die on the battle-field than to live in our present civilization. It goes on:

"With great respect for the views exprest . . . by Rev. Holden E. Sampson, we must dissent from the opinion that, as people now are, progress is most easily and naturally gained by carnage. It is true that great things have been achieved by war, but there is nothing to show that they could not have been gained in peace. If we admit that in wars the earth is scourged and purified in some respects we can not overlook the fact that evils unspeakable always follow.

"War is not of God. It is of the devil. If civilization to-day is decrepit and cruel; if it is burdened with unjust laws; if weakness is imposed upon; if greed is paramount; if religion and charity are practised only spasmodically and half-heartedly; if physical and mental infirmities, handed down from father to son, are increasingly evident, and if taxation is taking the heart and life out of industry, it is war—war past and war present, on which the awful responsibility must rest. Peace has no such consequences.

"A God of justice and of mercy does not thus punish his children. Mankind suffers to-day from the gathered guilt of older times, accentuated by its own blood-guiltiness. Every sentiment which attaches decent men to home, religion, and civilization; every impulse that aspires to a better day; every consideration of justice; every idea of enlightened progress; every aspiration for mercy, every charitable thought, and every hope of good government under which the average man, woman, and child may expect to have a chance in the world, is based not upon war but upon peace.

"Castigation and retribution by God? Chastisement and destruction and desolation by God? No! These things proceed from earthly war-lords and war-gods. It is not weakness, it is not the fear of wounds and death, it is not love of ease, that make men cry out against the awful sacrifices of war. It is the spirit of humanity and knowledge prevailing powerfully against the dictates of savagery. That is the force, armed only with the right, which some day must subdue the world."

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CURRENT POETRY

WAR continues to hold the attention of most of the poets of England and America. Not yet, however, has it caused one of them to write a poem that has fired the world's imagination; a poem comparable, for example, to Ralph Waldo Emerson's majestic lines about the embattled farmers who "fired the shot heard round the world."

Perhaps the poets are too much imprest by the war's magnitude to give their thoughts adequate expression. American poets, at any rate, are not expert in the art of making war-songs. They are more skilful in writing the sort of rimed social criticism illustrated by this quotation from *The Smart Set*. Miss Miller considers only one aspect of Newport, but as a commentary on that aspect her poem is an effective bit of cynicism.

NEWPORT

By Alice Duer Miller

On these brown rocks the waves dissolve in spray
As when our fathers saw them first alee.
If such a one could come again and see
This ancient haven in its latter day,
These haughty palaces and gardens gay,
These dense, soft lawns, bedecked by many a tree
Borne like a gem from Ind or Araby;
If he could see the race he bred, at play—
Bright like a flock of tropic birds allured
To pause a moment on the southward wing
By these warm sands, and by these summer seas—
Would he not cry, "Alas, have I endured
Exile and famine, hate and suffering,
To win religious liberty for these?"

Here is a poem done in a formula many centuries old, but done so simply and gracefully it needs no novelty to increase its appeal. It appeared in *The Academy*.

THOUGHTS

By Wilfrid Thorley

The dead stars in the sky
  Are still beheld,
Tho centuries gone by
  Their fires were quelled,
From such unreckoned height
Doth fall their light.

So thoughts that barren seem
  And without bourn
May like a dead star beam
  In souls forlorn,
When those that writ them sleep
Unfathomably deep.

Oliver Onions is writing such excellent novels that since the publication of "Great Youth" people can hear his peculiar name without laughing. And Henry Herbert Knibbs is associating his equally unpoetic name with poetry that is fresh and charming. Dialect verse is somewhat in disfavor nowadays (did the critics of the day call Robert Burns's lyrics "dialect verse"?), but he must be indeed a purist who is offended by such colloquialisms as those of this pleasant song. We take it from *The American Magazine*.

NOTHING TO DO BUT GO

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

I'm the ramblin' son with the nervous feet
That never was made for a steady beat;
I had many a job for a little while;
I been on the bum, and I've lived in style,
But there was the road windin' mile after mile . . .
  And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So it's beat it, Bo, while your feet are mates;
Take a look at the whole United States.
Oh, the little fire and a pipe at night,
And up again in the mornin' bright,
With nothing but road and sky in sight . . .
  And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

Then beat it, Bo, while the walkin' is good;
While the birds in the trees are sawin' wood.
If to-day ain't the finest for you and me,
There is always to-morrow that's goin' to be,
And the day after that is a-comin'—See?
  And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So beat it, Bo, while you're young and strong;
See all you can, for it won't last long;
You can stop for only a little spell
On the long gray road to Fare-Ye-Well,
That leads to Heaven or mebby Hell, . . .
  And nothing . . . to do . . . but go

This well-turned sonnet (from *The Independent*) is better than most of the anti-war verse which contemplation of the European chaos has caused Mr. Scollard to write. It is reminiscent, perhaps, of Shelley's "Ozymandas of Egypt," but the sextet is not without novelty, particularly in its first three lines.

AT SAMARIA

By Clinton Scollard

We climbed the hill wherefrom Samaria's crown
  In marble majesty once looked away
  Toward Hermon, white beneath the Syrian day;
And lo, no vestige of the old renown,

Save a long colonnade bescarred and brown,
  Remained to tell of Herod's regal sway,
  The gold, the gauds, the imperial display,
He heaped on Judah's erewhile princely town.

Ruin was riotous; decay was king;
  An olive-root engript the topmost stone
  As tho it clutched and crusht the thing called fame;
Seemed as a fragile wind-flower petal, blown
  Into the void, the past's vain glorying,
  And Herod but the shadow of a name!

Mr. Don Marquis's column, "The Sun Dial," in the New York *Evening Sun* recently was headed with this poem, evidently Mr. Marquis's own work. In answer to it, it may be pointed out that freedom from what he calls the "rotten breed of kings" has not kept the United States from war and is not to-day making France a peaceful nation. But "The Only Peace" is a stirring poem, and in poetry there are things more important than logic.

THE ONLY PEACE

By Don Marquis

There is no peace, nor will be peace,
  Till out of war there springs
A Europe free from chains, to whelm
  Its rotten breed of kings.

Peace, with the Hapsburg on his throne?
  Peace, while the Russian Czar
Crushes the hearts and hopes of men
  'Neath his imperial car?

Peace, while the Teuton, free of yore,
  Submits him, soul and mind,
Bending before a despot's whim
  As reeds before the wind?

Imperial England! Ye that hold
  The lordship of the waves,
Do ye sow peace through all the lands?
  Nay, empires must have slaves!

O ye that out of shop and field
  Marched at the bugle's call,
One gesture with the arms ye bear
  And all your kings must fall!

Poor fools that lard the earth with blood—
  Whose victories are defeat—
Fat crops grow of your sacrifice,
  But only princes eat.

War . . . war . . . a planet red with war
  And loud with rolling drums. . . .
Perhaps e'en now across the verge
  Of night the morning comes. . . .

Then haste, make haste, O Liberty!
  Thy peoples bleed—make haste!
The shag beast harries all the fields,
  The tusked boar lays waste.

Come thou in peace, if peace can be,
  Earth's only overlord. . . .
Come thou in peace, . . . but if thou must,
  Come with thy cleansing sword!

Come with Christ's love and Plato's light
  To claim the fruitful years. . . .
But if thy path be clogged with kings
  Come red, and ringed with spears!

Come clad in peace, . . . but if thou must,
  Lift up the battle gage,
And come in thunder and in flame
  And helmed with holy rage!

No peace there is, no peace can be,
  So long as moon or sun
Sheds light upon some despot's act
  Of foul oppression done.

No peace there is, nor peace can be,
  Till out of strife there springs
A Europe strong, and nerved to whelm
  Its rotten breed of kings.

The name of the author of the poem quoted below (from *The Pall Mall Gazette*) is not well known in America, but surely the other verse of so imaginative and sincere a writer must be worth reading.

THE SONG OF THE BRITONS

By Anthony Kirby Gill

The Dead

Deep beneath the fallen years,
Slain by glittering foeman's spears,
With empty hands and a brow uncrowned,
To our native land our eyes we turn
  By snares encompassed round.
Ah! God, as we gaze our steeled hearts yearn!
About her head, like a wind that veers,
The vultures of war whirl thick in the skies,
Hate in their hearts, in their gleaming eyes
Hate, and she stands, gentle of breath,
Watching the venomous eyes of Death!

O would we could range there, row on row,
Facing her foes at our sons' right hand,
Sunder them, sift them like dust, and go
Deathward again to our motherland.

The Living

Lord God of Hosts, within Thy keeping hold
Our motherland! With mercies manifold
And gracious gifts divine point Thou the way
Her feet shall follow to the Judgment Day,
Lord God of Hosts!

When for the great assize
Thy trumpet sounds, O grant her strength to rise
Peerless from her omnipotent estate,
With honor, power, and fame inviolate,
Lord God of Hosts!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE

THE warlike tendencies of Germany's Crown Prince have in the past been represented as a source of much embarrassment to his father, who, apparently, was most desirous of building up a peaceful reputation for Germany. But now Prince Frederick William's firebrand policies, as well as his absolute devotion to the German Army and the militarist idea, have stood him in good stead, and, combined with his undoubted valor upon the field, have won for him the coveted Iron Cross and the frank commendations of the Emperor. The New York *Times* quotes, in discussion of the militarist Prince, a book, entitled "Der Kronprinz," by one Dr. Paul Liman, of Berlin, which gives an excellent idea of the young man. Dr. Liman has endeavored to explain the Prince to his people, reconciling his sometimes rather puzzling eccentricities with the character and mentality of one destined to be Germany's future ruler. His view of the Prince is particularly interesting just now, as it was written with the firm belief that Frederick William as Kaiser would one day become involved in the same sort of struggle that exists at present. The writer remarks:

Dr. Liman felt sure that war was coming, but he thought that it would not come until Kaiser Wilhelm II. had been gathered to his fathers. Instead of heading armies in Lorraine as Crown Prince, the German author assumed that Wilhelm II.'s eldest son would direct them as Emperor in Berlin.

Dr. Liman paints an attractive portrait of the Kaiser's heir. In spite of all his vagaries, we learn that he is popular throughout Germany, totally devoid of "side," and the keenest sort of a sportsman. Moreover, and this is less known, we hear of him as a diligent reader of books, especially on history, and as a warm admirer of Napoleon, despite the fact that the great Corsican humbled Germany to the dust in his campaigns.

In his endeavor to show the Crown Prince as he really is, Dr. Liman has not forgotten the book on his hunting experiences which the Kaiser's heir published a couple of years ago. In its pages, he says, the Prince appears to us quite without vanity or literary frills, without the craving for noisy acclamation.

The hunting-book was written after the Crown Prince's journey to the Far East. It describes tiger-hunting in India and Ceylon and all sorts of exciting experiences in far-away lands, but the young hunter does not forget the countless expeditions that he has undertaken within the boundaries of his native Germany, and which form an important part of his regular round of existence. And it is in describing these that much of his real nature rises to the surface, as, for instance, in these sentences:

"We hunters pity from the bottom of our hearts those men to whom hunting game in some form or other is impossible or unknown. And when I say hunting, I really mean stalking. To my mind, whosoever thinks at all of hunting—that wonderful combination of fighting, enjoyment of nature, and self-contemplation—is thinking in reality only of stalking, and recognizes things like a tiger-hunt only as a sort of exercise in shooting, by no means as anything truly sportsmanlike.

"To the real sportsman the great book of beautiful nature opens itself willingly. In the brilliant sunrise, in the tired, silent mid-day sleep, in the soft evening which spreads peace over forest and field, in the wild, howling mountain-storm, the voice of nature speaks to us solitary huntsmen in accents always different and always impressive, and sings to us the noble song of the Creator. . . . . .

"Such hours, spent alone . . . only they make life on earth worth living! For beauty and peacefulness many an evening of hunting that I have enjoyed is, in my opinion, surpassed by nothing in the world. How often during those evenings have I thought of those words inscribed by the Grand Moguls over their palace in Agra: 'If there is a Paradise on earth it is here, it is here.'

"Nothing binds friends so closely as hunting experiences which they have shared. When at night the flames are flickering in the fireplace, when happy sportsmen are stretched out in big leather chairs, cigarets between their lips, eyes glancing toward the trophies on the wall, reminding each other of 'how we stalked the deer together that time,' then it is that genuine comradeship is engendered."

Dr. Liman calls this a "free, honest confession," and it is indeed the confession of one whose instinct and love for the hunt might well breed in him a passion for that greater, more thrilling hunting pastime—war and the hunting of men. At all events, the Crown Prince has ever been on the side of the Army. The present writer quotes from the preface of the Prince's book dealing with the Army and the Navy, "Germany in Arms," a few lines that show how ardently the author embraced the cause of militaristic aggression:

"Our fatherland, more than other lands, is compelled to look to its defenses. Badly protected by its unfavorable geographical position, lying in the center of Europe, not looked upon by all nations with affection, the German Empire more than all other nations of this old earth has the holy duty before it of keeping its Army and Navy always up to the highest point of readiness for war. In that way alone, leaning on our good sword, can we win our place in the sun, which, tho our due, is not willingly allowed to us."

And further along in the same warlike piece of writing the Crown Prince has this to say:

"We are living in a time when men proudly point to their culture, a time which is but too willing to plume itself on its cosmopolitanism and takes pleasure in dreaming idle dreams of the possibility of eternal peace.

"Such a conception of life is un-German. It is not for us. The German, who loves his country, who believes in its greatness and future, and does not wish to see any lessening of its prestige, will not close his

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eyes in such dreams, not allow himself to be lulled to sleep by the peace lullaby of the Utopians. . . . . .

"If the German people decide to risk life and property in a war, then let the world be full of devils and rise against us in arms; we can handle it, no matter how great the peril of the hour!"

Like his father, who has dabbled in the fine arts, his heir also has tried his hand at composing music and painting pictures. But, avers Dr. Liman, he is not at all conceited about his productions. When he has finished a picture he smilingly inquires of those privileged to see it whether they can guess what it represents—a snowy landscape or a negro chieftain, still life, or a battle-scene.

But such activities are merely secondary; first and foremost the young man is a soldier.

"He does his duty just like any one of his comrades, from early morning until the moment when the rest of his fellow officers are relieved. And sometimes even he stays behind a couple of hours to listen to the instructions of superior officers, cheerfully observing: 'Oh, my wife will send me some sandwiches and a half bottle of wine.'"

STIFLING WAR CORRESPONDENTS

ONE of the most painful features of the European war is the ban that has been put on all communications from within to the outside world—painful, that is, to those whose trade it is to fill the columns of dailies in neutral countries. These men, experienced and able, answered the call and were mobilized almost as quickly as the Kaiser's Army, but to no avail. Had the German soldiers, accoutered and mobilized, found, when once the field of battle was gained, that their cartridges were made of bits of wood and sawdust, they would have been no more chagrined than the newsmen have been. The information which the censors will pass is of the thinnest variety, and none of the real details of the scenes the correspondents witness or the events in which they take part can reach the cable. A correspondent of the New York *Globe* gains what solace he can from a humorous version of the war reporter's woes:

Perhaps you can not understand why the wife did not get that cablegram you sent her from Paris. Perhaps she can not understand it, either. Perhaps—such things have happened—she has said in that patient way that women have:

"You knew I was dying of anxiety, but you didn't think enough of me to send a cable—"

Well, this story ought to square you, because it will explain some—not many, but some—of the vagaries of a war-time censor system. It will make you acquainted with the fact that your cable was never sent and never will be, and that you haven't a Chinaman's chance to get your money back. It cost you 25 cents a word, you may remember, and you didn't stint the words because you wanted to bring cheer to the little woman.

"Where," asked the manager of a great news-distributing agency in London one

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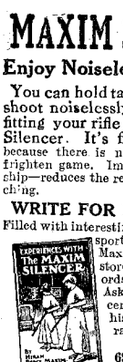

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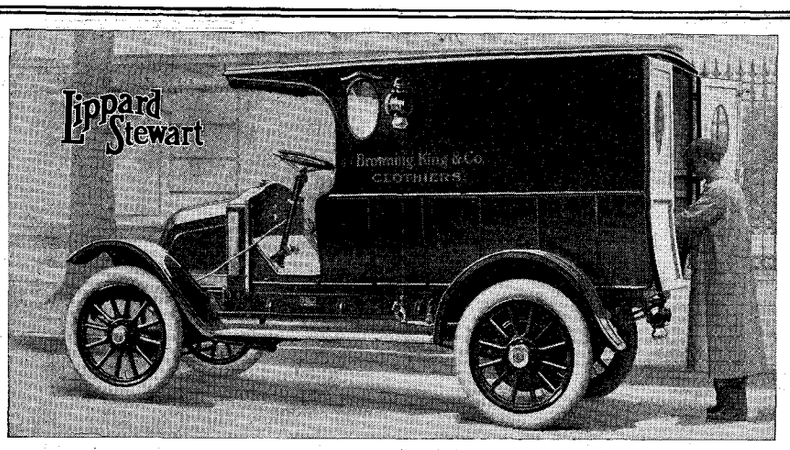

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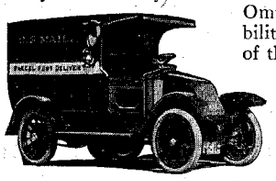

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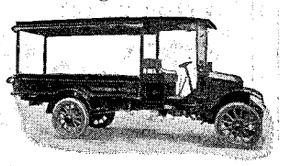

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day some weeks ago, "is the story of the tennis-match at Fox Hills, New York?"

The cable manager didn't know. It had come through seven hours before, he said, and had been turned over to the censor. The censor was called upon. This censor was a tall, blond young Englishman, with a monocle and a thirst for tea. He turned that severe eye upon the news manager.

"Certainly," said he. "I held it up. A most suspicious message, I must say."

The message read as tennis scores usually do read: "White won, 6—2, 7—5, 8—4." So it looked like a code message to the bright young censor. Code messages are forbidden. The news manager suppress a desire to kill that censor. The news manager suppresses a desire of that sort about twice an hour nowadays. He asked, mildly:

"But why didn't you send for me? I could have explained it. This was really a most important message, you know—championship match, and all that sort of thing."

"Haw!" laughed the censor. "Very good, old chap, what? News of a tennis-match important, yes. Very good, indeed. It would do to-morrow quite as well."

In which opinion he is still Britishly firm. The buyer for a little department store in an Illinois town visited Paris on a vacation. While there he picked up a bargain in fall coats for misses.

"Ten small sizes shipped," he cabled. "Am watching winter designs."

The censor got it into his head that Jake Rosenthal, of Corn Center, Ill., was wiring to that flourishing center some code information about the movement of the British ships in the North Sea. The word "winter" suggested that to his alert mind at once. So he killed Jake's message. But Mr. Rosenthal was not informed of this nor did he get any money back. The cable companies were told by the British authorities that they must not give any information to their anxious patrons as to the fate of messages. As a return of money would convey some sort of hunch to a really brilliant mind, this was forbidden. Here is an example of this wooden reasoning:

The London correspondent of a New York paper cabled a list of Americans who were sailing by the day's steamers. Two hours later his paper demanded the names of the steamers which had been included in the first cable. An hour later his paper wired:

"What do you mean by cabling 'steamers were' and omitting names?"

The censor had been at it. He had cut the names of steamers out of the first message. He had also cut them out of the second message, but had permitted the utterly meaningless words, "steamers were" to go through. The correspondent mildly approached the censor—note: "mild" is emphasized; the censor could order the correspondent out of England if he wished—to get a little light.

"We want to cooperate with the censors," said he, "and I assure you we will not send anything you do not wish sent. But why did you not tell us you did not want the names of the steamers used?"

The censor turned a look of intellectual superiority—mingled with astonishment—upon him.

"My dear boy," said he, patiently, "don't you see that would never do? If we let the public know what we do not

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want sent, then the public would know what it is we want to keep secret."

That cryptic utterance has been preying on the correspondent's mind ever since. One of the persons engaged in that conversation is quite balmy—and there were only two persons in it. One of my friends went into the general post-office in London to wire a friend in Switzerland. In obedience to the rule that messages must be in the language of the country to which they are addrest he had written it in French.

"Can't take this," said the clerk. "Messages must be written in Swiss."

"What?" said my friend. "In Swiss?"

Some unseen person called the clerk behind the screen. When he came out he was as cocky as ever.

"Oh, all right," said he. "Let it go this time."

On August 2 there was an important news development. So the Paris correspondent of an American paper shot it on to the office. In the crush of new news it was forgotten. On August 23 the correspondent got a note from the censor in Paris—where they are a shade more human than in London:

"Your message, filed August 2, was rejected by the censor."

Another correspondent, of the New York *Evening Post*, complains dolefully to his paper of the hopelessness of the situation, and cites a few more instances of the censor's trying ways:

A war correspondent who tries to be active has no easy task just now. Austria has packed all the foreign correspondents she could get hold of across the frontier by special train into Italy. Germany has given notice that no such correspondents need apply, as she has an elegant sufficiency in her own native sixteen. France censors all dispatches and, until now—perhaps because military transport has occupied all the trains—mailed letters have not crossed the frontier unless carried in pockets; and even these are under censorship, like letters coming into France, which delays their arrival in spite of the fair and courteous good will the authorities are showing. As in Belgium, no foreigners are allowed at the front.

Lord Kitchener, for the transfer of British troops to France and Belgium, has obtained complete newspaper silence for a week—to such a degree that, while the censorship at Dover was public, not one continental paper, even in neutral Switzerland and Italy, had wind that Southampton was the port really concerned. The unbroken loyalty of the English press which, if it knew anything, printed not a word, is to-day the object of universal admiration—a comforting instance of true, faithful, obedient, disciplined patriotism. For the general credit of journalists in these difficult days, it should be added that the press of the belligerent countries, particularly of France, Germany, and Austria, have fallen into disciplined line behind their Governments.

From the depths of mysterious Russia we hear little—except that cinematographers are welcome along her interminable, incommunicable lines of battle. Swiss and Italian papers are no longer allowed to cross the German frontier of Switzerland, and I find it is much the same on crossing into France—except that persons are not searched. Switzerland has

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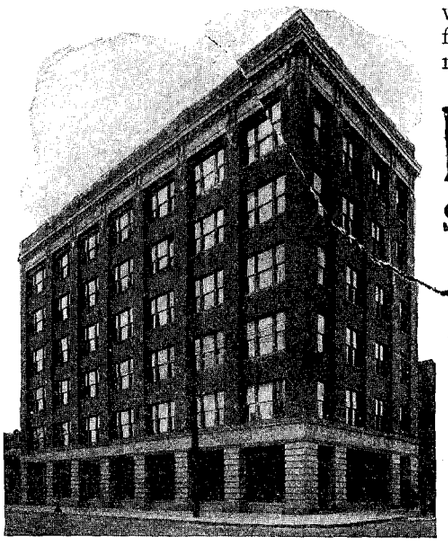

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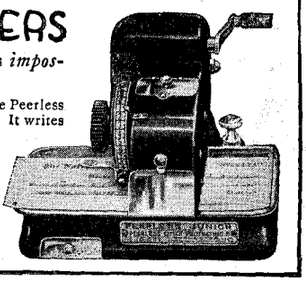

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o been protecting vigorously the secret her preparations to defend her prized eutrality against aggression from either side. In dispatches and letters—which nust be sent open—to and from the 200,000 troops she has mobilized, no place name is tolerated from which their situation or massing together may be guessed.

This regulation is extended to foreign dispatches, with one funny experience for myself. An army friend, getting back to Paris to join his corps, was kind enough to take a message to my janitor, or *concierge*. He sent me a short dispatch, which the Swiss telegraph service faithfully delivered—after cutting out the word *concierge*, which would have indicated the place! After second thought, the telegraph-office sent me next day the entire dispatch! The rule, or *consigne*, for Switzerland had been applied to France.

The answer to questions that such is the *consigne* ("It's orders") has been exasperating many stranded Americans here of late, particularly when it has been accompanied by the rapid shutting of a bank wicket. I fear we are getting the reputation of asking the "Why?" of orders.

One of my Italian colleagues was hauled up severely, arrested, and obliged to make a heavy deposit as bail for provisional liberty by the Swiss authorities a week ago. They have not extended their censorship to letters sent abroad, and his correspondence had given details which the Swiss newspapers were forbidden to print. The London *Times* correspondent at Basel—a vantage-point for observing the shock of the French and German-Austrian armies now coming together in Alsace only a few miles away, within hearing of gunshot—has just had to appeal to the representative of his Government for a telegram that had been held up as possibly infringing Swiss neutrality. All this has given a strain of hilarity to news announcing the arrival of sixteen American war correspondents in England, furnished with gold to the extent of needing a whole cabin and sentinel to guard it on the way over from New York.

GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE

WHO will be the great twentieth-century military leader? It is almost too early as yet even for speculation. If Germany develops a leader who can whip the Allies, he will go down in history with Frederick the Great, but at present there are those who point significantly to the exploits of the French commander-in-chief and the splendid record he made for himself in the first important engagements of the war. Nor does the past history of General Joffre's career fail to give warrant for whatever measure of praise is now bestowed upon him. At the beginning of the war his reputation was already twofold. He was famed alike for his powers of organization in times of peace and for his mastery of offensive tactics. The latter trait, as may be seen from a study of the General's career, was evinced from the very beginning, when, as a young second lieutenant in command of a battery of artillery, he took his part in the siege of Paris. More remarkable than this, however, considering the volubility for which his countrymen are noted, is his trait of silence, which has earned for him the title of "Joffre the Taciturn." "Like William the Silent, and Moltke, who was 'silent in seven languages,'" says a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "General Joffre is noticeably taciturn; and he has been silent through a laborious military career of forty-four years." It is not exaggerating greatly to say that this tendency toward listening and thinking in preference to eloquence was the one thing that won him recognition at first. At any rate, the story goes:

Joffre was a first-year military engineer at the difficult École Polytechnique, and only seventeen years of age when the war of 1870 broke out. He enlisted and fought like the rest to the bitter end. He came out a lieutenant and was employed, when peace allowed, on the plans for the new fortifications of Paris. Marshal MacMahon, who was himself not a talker, noticed his calm silence amid the other officers in a visit to one of the forts and unexpectedly saluted him—"My compliments, Captain!" So he was a captain at twenty-two, long before his time; and he was sent to organize the defenses of Pontarlier, just where the Germans, if they break through at Belfort, may now sweep down along the Swiss frontier. Then he went out to build forts in Tonkin; but Admiral Courbet, who was in charge, scented the born commander, and set him to fighting at the head of the troops. He was kept fighting, next in Dahomey; and he was the first to enter Timbuctoo—speaking never a word. He was silent in Madagascar, where he fortified Diego Suarez mightily. Back in France, he was made a professor at the Higher War School, and became successively general of brigade, of division, and of a *corps d'armée*. He came to have the confidence of all as a strategist and organizer—and, with all the Radical hostility to the Army, he was never reproached with Reaction or not being faithful to the Republic. When the nomination of general-in-chief had to be made by the Higher War Council, General Pau, who lost his arm at Sedan, pointed with his remaining hand to Joffre—and the nomination was unanimous.

The public knows little of persons; but it knew that the law of three years' compulsory service, which has saved France, was due largely to General Joffre's foresight. And these three weeks of his command have made confidence in him universal. Time will tell how far his silence will lead to victory; but, until now, no newspaper correspondent even knows where General-in-Chief Joffre and his headquarters were placed yesterday or to-day, or shall be to-morrow. "Joffre's headquarters?" said a military man who may have known and may not; "it's a monastery!"

The General is now sixty-one, but still in the full vigor of his strength of body and mind—and by far the most noteworthy figure which this surprizing war has so far disclosed. Clemenceau sharply criticized him and the others of the General Staff, but he too has reversed his judgment since the mobilization proved their foresight and complete organization of the military

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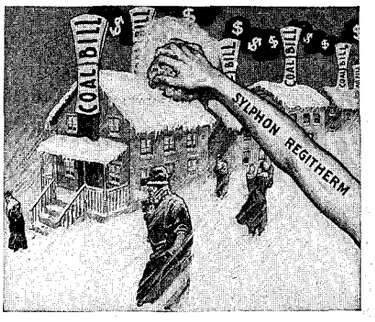

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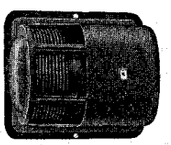

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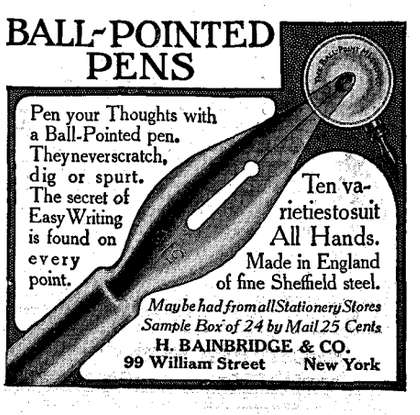

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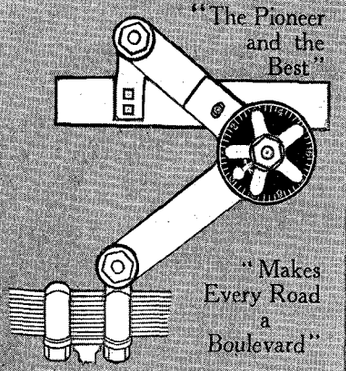

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resources. A little more and General Joffre will be the incarnation of the soul of France in her life-and-death struggle.

Perhaps this all but universal war will drift suffering humanity toward a new era where silence shall be appreciated as strength. And this time, let it be noted while it lasts, the silent man is the Frenchman.

MOVIE-ITIS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

As yet no one has written a manual of etiquette for movie audiences. To talk or not to talk; to applaud the thrilling feats of the shadowed performers, or to maintain a sophisticated silence; or how to salute your favorite actress, since there are no footlights over which bouquets may be handed? These be questions as yet officially unanswered for the patrons of the darkened playhouse. Here in our own country we maintain the traditions of the "legitimate" theater, tempered by a realization of the artificiality of screen drama. We still converse in whispers with our neighbor, but only rarely do we mete out applause to the silent players, and then with a blush at our ingenuous appreciation. It is interesting to contrast this dignified behavior with the spontaniety of audiences in other lands. In *Lippincott's Magazine* a writer describes movie etiquette in Central America. There, if anywhere, the motion picture receives the acclaim that is its due. The fascination of the pictured play has seized upon the natives with hypnotic force. We are told that they will walk long distances to attend a movie, and that they will spend their last *real* for an opportunity to yell themselves hoarse over the pictures. What do they care that the players can not hear them? The play is the thing, and in their childish delight over scene and incident they can successfully lose all sense of its unreality. The writer continues:

Whatever happens on the film is as real as life itself to the audiences made up of Spaniards, Indians, and Caribs, who at exciting moments rise in their seats, shouting admonitions to the actors, yelling encouragement to the noble heroes, and hooting the villains, until the theater is like a gathering of excited bedlamites.

At La Ceiba, a port town on the east coast of Spanish Honduras, an enterprising priest opened a moving-picture show, giving the Passion Play on the opening night.

During the Last Supper it was no fault of the audience that the Apostles did not find out what kind of an *hombre* Judas was, as they were warned often enough from the front, and told to "watch out!" While the crucifixion scene was enacted, several fat señoras fainted and had to be carried out, but when Christ rose from the dead and came out triumphant from the tomb, they cheered him to the echo, all but yelling their heads off with shouts of "*Viva el Cristo! Viva el Cristo!*"

The Western film, however, is the most liked and surest of a crowded house. The natives have come to think that the entire population of the United States is made up chiefly of cowboys, Indians, and soldiers, who spend their time chasing one another. The sympathies are always with the cowboy, and he is notified in plenty of time when the wily red man is waiting for him in ambush.

The spectators writhe in their seats and wring their hands when the Indians scale the stockade and the ammunition is exhausted save the single cartridge which the Colonel reserves for his beautiful daughter.

"*Hijo de Maria!* [Son of Mary!] Don't lose, old man!" they plead, with the tears all but streaming down their faces, and the "bravos!" and shrieks which split the air when a cloud of dust tells them the cowboys are riding to the rescue would stampede a band of Ogallalah Sioux.

A CAST-IRON DIET

THE days of the welsh rabbit are numbered. Once it held its own as one of the most difficult of dishes to prepare to a nicety, and one which only the hardiest constitutions could consume with impunity, but its supremacy is no more. Dumboy completely overshadows it in these and many other respects. The Washington *Evening Star* calls dumboy, which is the national dish of Liberia, the gastronomic wonder of the world, and describes at length its characteristics and the method of its manufacture:

If allowed to stand long after being prepared for the table, it becomes very hard, broken pieces of it being a favorite kind of shot for use in the long, muzzle-loading guns of the natives. A casing of dumboy is also used to stiffen the leather sheaths of the native swords and knives, according to G. N. Collins, in a communication to the National Geographic Society.

To attempt the description of some novel food is like attempting to describe a landscape, writes Mr. Collins.

The constituent parts may be described, and the manner in which they are combined, but it requires something more than accurate description to reproduce the sensation of the original. The principal ingredient of dumboy is cassava, or "cassada," as it is called in Liberia. The edible roots of this plant are the source of tapioca and some forms of sago.

To prepare the roots for dumboy, they are peeled, boiled, and all fibers from the center removed. The cooked roots are then placed in a large wooden mortar and beaten with a heavy pestle. This beating requires considerable skill and experience. In the hands of a novice the result is lumpy and inedible.

The beating requires about three quarters of an hour and is hard work. As the beaten mass becomes homogeneous, the pestle produces a loud crack each time it is drawn from the mortar. These sharp reports can be heard long distances through the forest, and are very welcome sounds at the end of a day's journey. When the dumboy reaches this stage the operator may rest without injury to the product, but once the beating is carried past this point it must be rapidly completed and the dumboy eaten at once. The natives say it is actually dangerous to eat dumboy that has stood for more than a few minutes after it is beaten.

As soon as the beating is finished, the dumboy is taken from the mortar and placed in shallow wooden bowls. The

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When you sit in the Saxon you are impressed with its wonderful ***roominess.*** Plenty of width for two big people to sit comfortably. Plenty of length for the tallest man to stretch his legs. The Saxon has good cushions to sit on and a comfortable back to lean against. Its cantilever springs, so popular abroad, will surprise you by their easy-riding qualities.

On starting the car you will be pleased to notice how ***quiet*** it is, how free from vibration, how smoothly it runs along—fast or slow at will. It will throttle down better than any other low priced cars. It has more power in proportion to its size; and will develop more speed with less effort.

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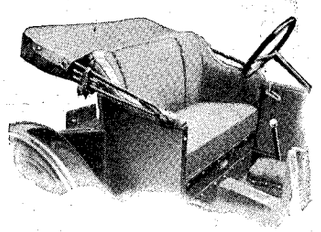

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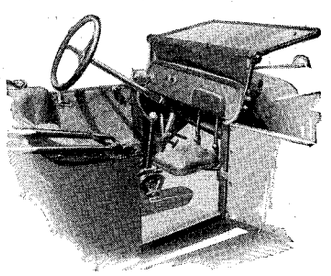

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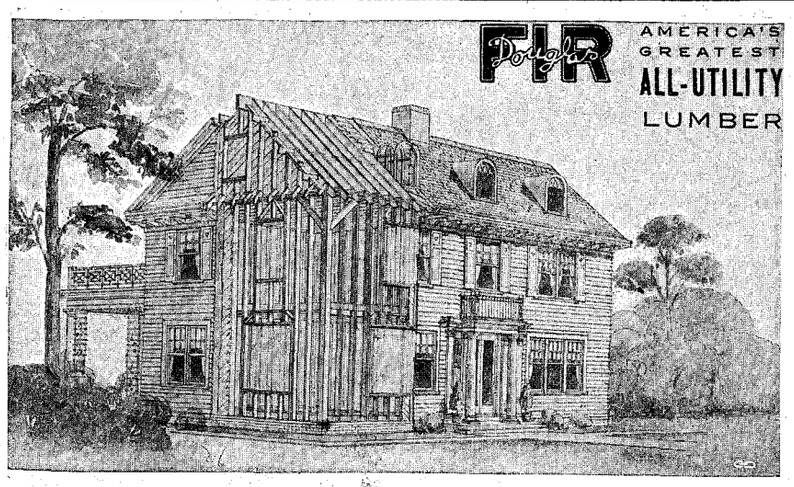

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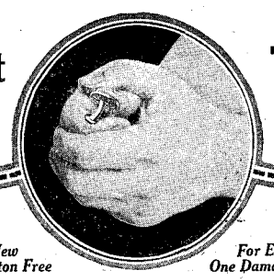

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native method is to place the entire quantity in one large bowl, from which all the partakers eat. If divided, the customary portion for each person is a piece about the size and shape of an ordinary loaf of bread.

A soup which has been prepared while the dumboy is being beaten is now poured into each bowl. There is great variety in this soup, which imparts most of the taste to the dish. There is always a stock of some form of meat. This may be either chicken, deer, fish, monkey, or even canned beef. To this are added as many vegetables as can be obtained.

As soon as the soup is added, the dumboy is ready to be eaten, and while the ingredients are somewhat bizarre the method of eating the dish strikes the traveler as even more startling. The mass of dumboy, which can best be described as a sticky dough, will adhere instantly to anything dry, but is readily cut with a wooden spoon if the spoon is kept moist with soup.

An incredibly large piece is cut off with the moistened spoon, taken up with a quantity of soup, and swallowed whole. No one thinks of chewing it, and it is customary to caution the novice by tales of the frightful operation necessary to separate the jaws once the teeth are buried in the sticky mass.

As might be expected, few Europeans like dumboy on first acquaintance, and with some the initial distaste prevents further experiments. If a second or third attempt is made, however, and the dish has been properly prepared, the habit is usually formed, and before long every night spent in the bush without a meal of dumboy is counted a privation. Among the white residents of Liberia fondness for this dish amounts almost to a cult. It is regarded as a sort of guaranty that one's tenderfoot days are over.

BRAVE FOLLY IN THE ANTARCTIC

A FOND and foolish little volume has recently been published in London whose very folly lends it a deeply pathetic interest. It is "The South Polar Times. April to October, 1911." In its typewritten pages, of which only a few hundred copies have been printed, are gathered up the trivial little spurts and flashes of fun and fancy with which the ill-fated Scott antarctic expedition helped to while away the long hours preceding their departure. The New York *Evening Post* book reviewer quotes and comments upon the different items as follows:

Among them are "Extracts from Some Antarctic Archives," by E. L. Atkinson, in the style of the amusing "Tablets of Azit Tigleth Miphansi." One of these tells of a depot journey in January, 1911, and is made up of such entries as these:

Scothe-Ohnah and with him eight others left for Kapevans. Thalef thejonah.
Theice bluout.
They got phrostbit. Algot phrostbit.
Bill Esau sumemp-Rahs.
Enufhasgud-as-a-phest.

Another is the tale of a winter journey made by three of the party:

Tha-goto-thebariah, the koldairstreamedophit.
Th'en itwaskold. Minhaussephen-te-sephen.

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Humor in a temperature of −77 degrees! But nothing could dash the spirits of the editors of *The South Polar*. Mr. Ponting has a narrow escape from death at the jaws of killer whales, recorded thus:

When at last we reached the ice, he landed in a trice,
And hurried off to photograph the whales, Oh!
But the killers heard the sound and quickly turned around,
And nearly made a meal of poor old Ponco.

Ponco, remarks the London *Times* in its notice of the publication, was evidently one of the most popular members of the party. His enthusiasm for the camera was one of the standing jokes, so that "to pont" became a familiar word, meaning to pose for Ponting. A more serious tone is infused into the volume by dreams of home:

. . . the tolling from Tom Tower or the chimes from Cambridge Arches.

The last item in the collection, and not the least affecting of them, is verses by Dr. Wilson, written immediately before the start for the southern journey:

And this was the thought that the Silence wrought
As it scorched and froze us through.
Tho secrets hidden are all forbidden
Till God means man to know,
We might be the men God meant should know
The heart of the Barrier Snow.

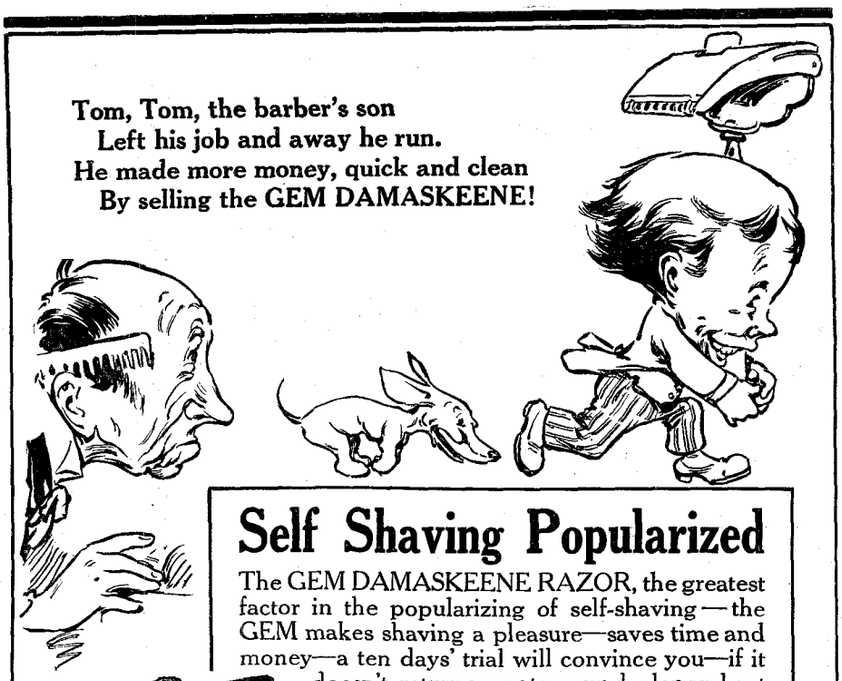
A TOURIST-IMMIGRANT

THERE are many Americans who in the last few weeks have learned to have a wholesome respect for the immigrant who braves the discomforts of the steerage for the sake of reaching the Western Promised Land. Of those who had the same choice the immigrant has, of crossing the Atlantic in the discomfort of the overcrowded quarter below decks or of staying in Europe, there were few who gave up that opportunity to set foot on neutral ground at last. But all who crossed in the steerage have had an experience they will not soon forget, and if peaceful days dawn again and discover them traveling luxuriously once more in first-class cabins, the event will find them looking down from the safe vantage of the upper decks into the tiny air-space granted to these humblest of the liner's passengers with a deal more sympathy and understanding than they have ever felt before. The Philadelphia *North American* prints the story of one American tourist who reached home in this fashion. The traveler recounts incidents experienced in London, which ended in a safe departure between-decks on one of the few liners sailing from the other side in the early part of August:

With Europe 3,200 miles away, a few American dollars screaming out the freedom of the land, and the prospects of a Turkish bath, I can smile at the experience of the last few weeks.

I was one of the fortunate ones who were kindly informed by some German soldiers that it were better to seek an English-speaking land. This was before there was any tangible expression of the feeling that has made Europe the battle-ground of great nations. From conversations in

Tom, Tom, the barber's son
Left his job and away he run.
He made more money, quick and clean
By selling the GEM DAMASKEENE!



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Future Construction—Our Present Delivery

Doors 22 inches wide. Deep, luxurious upholstering—hand-buffed leather. Six comfortable seats.

Weight 3250 pounds—carried low. This with even distribution of weight insures the greatest tire economy and easiest riding qualities.

Silk mohair top built streamline to harmonize with body. Nickel trimmings prepared against rust and tarnishing.

Tank in rear absolutely accessible avoiding danger of spilling gasoline in front of car. Underslung rear springs 56 inches long. Full floating rear axle.

While other manufacturers are still seeking ideas from Europe's 1915 automobiles we have already anticipated them. We offer for immediate delivery a replica of Europe's most elegant type of automobile. It is equipped with a wonderful motor; the same type of motor which won the first four prizes in the Indianapolis races this year. Rene Petard, the famous European engineer, whose name recalls his former association with the Italia, Fiat, Unic and Daracq cars, has designed a small bore, long stroke, high speed motor, the

Lewis Year-In-Advance Six

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Long stroke six-cylinder monobloc motor (3½x6), assuring continuous, perfect alignment of crank shaft, and therefore long life of the motor.

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Wheel base 135 inches. Short turning radius. Speed without shift 2 to 60 miles per hour. Demountable rims (one extra). Road clearance 11 inches.

$1600

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Germany and France I gathered that the crisis was foreseen by many. I was firmly installed in London before the war-cloud burst, and with a feeling of security I was able to watch the quickly moving picture.

At the arrival of boats from Holland and France the fund of harrowing tales grew to enormous proportions. In true American style every one talked to every one, without introductions. Some recitals were tearful, some bitter, grateful, despairing, and many were humorous. The lounge of the Savoy was the clearing-house for ideas on war, concerning which all agreed Sherman had the right idea.

Contrast was the key-note. A sweet young woman in an afternoon dress and not $15 in her pocket would be swayed between regrets for her five trunks at Heidelberg and anxiety about the sailing of her steamer.

Men with hundreds of dollars in checks and many five-pound notes were feeling the pangs of hunger, for restaurants were refusing everything but gold in payment for food. "Have you gold?" the head waiter would courteously ask, as he led you to a table. If you were just paper-rich you were refused. Prices rose, more tourists arrived, the bank holiday was extended, making it more difficult to get money, and conditions moved from the humorous to the serious.

The tickers in the corners of the lounges of large hotels were watched, and shrieks of dismay from women, with imprecations from men, would greet the announcement that the *Olympic* would not sail or that the *Rotterdam* would not stop at Southampton. Through it all could be heard the suppressed voices of the London "newsies" announcing the latest victory over the German Army. One poster was really funny. It was two isolated sentences from the Kaiser's speech: "We are Germans. God help us." Who said the English have no humor?

Outside in the streets there were thousands of quiet Englishmen walking in orderly masses up and down, stopping at Trafalgar Square before moving down to Buckingham Palace to see the royal family come out on the balcony. When the King, Queen, and the Prince of Wales appeared there was wonderful cheering, and then the singing of "God Save the King" was the signal for the breaking up of the mob. The serious, orderly acceptance of the inevitable was impressive.

Troops of reservists, huge trucks of canned goods, small squads of soldiers, officers in motor-cars, bands of youngsters with paper caps and tin pans—all made night and day very stirring. Theaters, music-halls, and tea-drinking have received a setback.

At Liverpool, the Mekka of Americans, there was the stir of drilling raw recruits in front of the Soldiers' Hall. Some were very raw indeed. Clerks (pronounce it clarks, please) were drest in new khaki and were put through the preliminary drill that was watched by hundreds.

The large hotels were commandeered by the Government for officers' quarters, and the waves of incoming tourists broke over a city unable to accommodate them. "Full-up," the desk clerk would say. That meant that we had to take up our tents and steal away to the next sign.

I came home in the steerage. It is quite the thing. Just now the steerage is the peerage. The passengers of the large boats that have been taken for transport service, or have for the sake of prudence hugged American docks, were glad to take anything. It is good to see things from below. The other side of the bar frequently changes the key of a song. I think there will be numerous philippics launched against conditions that obtain below the water-line. Have you ever been in the steerage? Go. You will appreciate a feather pillow, fresh air, water, and general sanitary conditions afterward. The food that we ate was steerage food, "with a difference," I believe.

Our steward informed us that we were treated with consideration. To be sure, the line was confronted with almost insurmountable difficulties. Hundreds of passengers, a semistrike of the crew, a new departure from unknown docks, bookings that were for the same berth, tired, nervous human wrecks, made trials for the captain. The lot of the steerage passengers is another story.

We ate at long tables, and poured copious drafts of terrible tea from large pots. We tried to conquer the butter, but it was too much for us. What mattered it if the knives and forks were only wiped before the next meal? We were going home.

We proved that it is hard to kill an American's good spirits. There were millionaires, prominent men of all professions, opera-singers, students, experienced travelers, and every one was a good sport. Some one in the upper class objected to our promenading on the deck in front, and when the railing was roped up, we took the cut direct with good grace. We lined up for the inspection of our vaccination marks, and passed in file before the quarantine doctors in respectful, immigrant manner. We cared little whether the ship's cat caught the fighting rats in the rafters. We were going home.

A SOLDIER'S STORY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

THE baptism of lead that thousands are now experiencing for the first time is a test that brings out the hardiest qualities, tho not often the most humane, in those subjected to it. Various accounts appear from time to time, excerpts of letters written by the soldiers to their friends and relatives, giving glimpses of how this test is met by the different individuals. In some cases the first few moments are of calm unconcern, to be followed by a storm of terror and disgust roused by the sight of death and disfigurement. In other cases terror is only subdued by will-power and the habits of discipline. Often it is impossible for the victim to feel the full force of the emotions that his surroundings tend to rouse in him, until after some days of the harrowing and unhallowed experiences of the battle-field, emotion becomes paralyzed, carnage and slaughter take the guise of every-day affairs, and he finds himself going about the task of death-dealing as merrily and unconcernedly as he would go about his trade at home. We read of soldiers whistling, humming, and joking in the trenches as they lie loading, aiming, and firing at the bodies of other soldiers across a field. It is not in the spirit of bravado, but merely because

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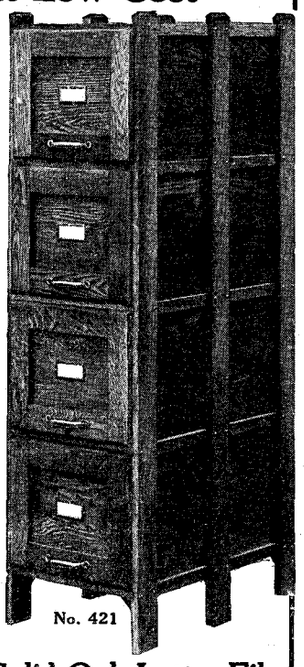

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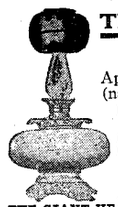

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Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Puritan Pub. Co., 783 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

they have become as used to warfare as the butcher is to the somewhat unpleasant tasks of sheep-killing and pig-sticking. The New York *Evening Sun* prints a letter from a wounded French soldier that gives the reader somewhat of an understanding of how such an attitude of mind may be induced. The writer describes the events of the battle in which he was wounded, as follows:

Since some time the rattling of volleys is audible. Then at a distance a heavy detonation of a gun is heard. Arrived at the crest, we drop down, and there, right in front of us, on the opposite hills, and making for the plain between, are the enemy, engaged in a fight with a division of the allied troops.

I can distinctly see the German artillerymen moving about the guns on the hilltops and slopes. I see a mighty flash from one of the guns; the heavy report is reechoed by the surrounding hills. It is strange, but in the face of death and destruction I catch myself trying to make out where the shell has fallen, as if I am an interested spectator at a rifle-competition. I am not the only one. I see many curious faces around me bearing expressions full of interest, just as if the owners of the respective faces formed the audience at a highly entertaining theatrical performance without having anything to do with the play itself.

The human mind is a curious and complicated thing. Now that we were shooting at the enemy and often afterward in the midst of a fierce battle I heard some remark made or some funny expression used which proved that the speaker's thoughts were far from realizing the terrible facts around him. It has nothing to do with heartlessness or anything like that. I don't know what it is. Perhaps I shall have an opportunity to philosophize on it later.

Volley after volley was sent in the direction of the enemy. The German shells and bullets passed over our heads. The Germans may be, and are, our superiors in executing parade-steps, but they are infernally bad shots.

A rain of hostile bullets passed over our heads. Instinctively we stopt, altho when one hears the bullet it has passed already. It is a queer sensation which comes over us the first time we are met with a hail of bullets. We suddenly feel as if attacked by fever, but this feeling soon leaves us.

The earth was shaken by the incessant cannonading, and the air was torn by continuous rattling rifle-fire. A comrade on my right stumbled, dropt forward without uttering a sound, killed by a shot in the breast. A man in front of me threw his arms up, fell, struggled to his feet, and fell again.

A shell exploded near us, followed by a terrible cry. Five of us were lying dead in a little square. One man had both legs blown away and was still alive, conscious, and imploring us to kill him. An officer ran past, stopt, and after a short look at the man, shot him through the heart. "*Ça vaux mieux*," he said, "*pauvre diable!*"

The officer opened his mouth to utter a command and at the same moment got a bullet in the mouth. He turned around twice and fell heavily on the dike close by me.

At a good distance behind us Red Cross soldiers and Red Cross friars carrying the Red Cross flag were stooping over the wounded and removing them to ambulance-vans. A shell exploded over their heads, and only a couple of the Red Cross men were left.

More hostile troops have been advancing. They have suffered heavy losses, but on our side the number of casualties is very large and our position seems to become critical. We are retreating. Our men display a remarkable self-control. Notwithstanding the appalling scenes around me, I, too, feel perfectly calm now. Terrible tho it may seem, I confess that without a moment's trouble I aim at my living targets, shoot, and watch the effect of my bullet.

The retreat is carried out splendidly. I have just reached the crest of a hill when I feel a slight shock in the left shoulder, nothing else. I do not heed it, but some moments afterward I feel a burning pain and I perceive that I am wounded and that the weight of my arm seems to increase. Some time afterward I find myself neatly installed in a field hospital.

THE PEACE ARMIES OF THE BOY SCOUTS

AN army drilled for peace may be something better than a military force equipped with the armaments of war and taught to kill. We are discovering, observers tell us, that armed forces do not maintain peace indefinitely. Soon we shall understand that an army meant to preserve peace must be drilled for peace, instead of being perfected in the arts of war. In the Boy Scouts of the World, we have a few such armies, but we are apt to regard them somewhat slightingly and unsympathetically. A man in a soldier's uniform is one who has pledged himself to die, if necessary, for his country, and there is romance in the thought. A boy in the uniform of the true peace soldier, the Boy Scout, pledges himself to live for his country, every day of his life, whether stern necessity calls him or not. To the average thought there seems little romance in this; it savors too much of hard work. Just at present the Boy Scouts are submitted to a peculiar test. They are called upon to wage their war of peace in the midst of world-wide slaughter and destruction. In England Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell has issued a statement and instructions to the Boy Scouts of that country, making clear to them their position in the present difficulties. Under the caption, "How the Boy Scouts Can Help," he writes:

In this time of national emergency comes the opportunity for the Scouts' organization to show that it can be of material service to the country.

Just as the boys of Mafeking were utilized to take the lighter work of men in order that these might be released to the more arduous duties of war, so can the Scouts now give valuable assistance to the State at home—and for this their training

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Cadillac
Standard of the World

The Eight Cylinder Cadillac

Eight power impulses in every cycle—overlapping so completely that they melt and merge, one into another, in a steady flow of power.

This is the story, in a single sentence, of the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac.

Complete continuity—not theoretical, but actual.

You can figure the effect of this overlapping of power impulses as well as we can describe it.

You can imagine it, that is,—from what you know of comparative or approximate continuity.

But your imagination will fall very far short of the facts.

You have never had a ride such as your first ride in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac will be.

You have doubtless discerned that different types of motors produce different sensations in riding.

But none of these differences are so pronounced as the difference which exists between this Eight-Cylinder motor and all other types.

When scientists and mathematicians cannot carry a calculation to a higher, or to a finer point, they say that it has reached the n^{th} degree.

This Eight-Cylinder Cadillac carries the principle of continuous power to the n^{th} degree.

It produces eight power impulses during each complete cycle; four power impulses during each revolution of the fly-wheel—one every quarter turn.

What follows is not merely a revelation—but actually a revolution in riding results.

It is infinitely more than a matter of simply furnishing greater power.

It is the velvety way in which that greater power is furnished by the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac which overturns all your previous conceptions of motoring.

We said in the caption that the impulses overlap so completely that one melts and merges into another.

That is literally true.

We said that this produces a steady flow of power.

That is also literally true.

But this is only a part of the truth—and a very small part.

The power ebbs and flows so flexibly that the car can be operated almost continuously under throttle control, without change of gear.

The steadiness of its application imparts a like steadiness to the car itself.

After your first ride in the Cadillac Eight you will revise your idea of what constitutes freedom from vibration.

You will revise your idea of efficiency at high speed; and of efficiency at low speed.

When you climb a hill you scarcely feel as though you were climbing a hill at all.

You will be more apt to feel, instead, that the hill has accommodatingly subsided into a level roadway.

The fluid flow of uninterrupted power gets better riding results out of all kinds of roads.

If the road be level, and good, the Cadillac Eight extracts from it a new and a superlative smoothness.

If it be rough and uneven, the steady, unbroken torque minimizes the jolts and jars.

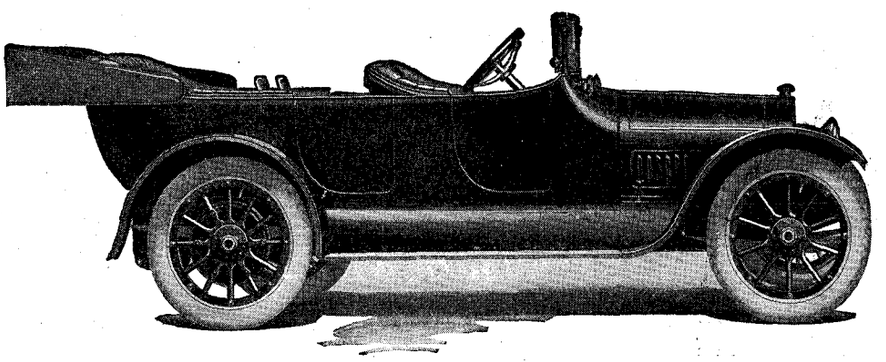
The motor does not seem to be driving the car, but rather to have given it wings.

It is difficult to treat the subject in calm and temperate terms in view of the impressive fact that this Eight-Cylinder Cadillac has created a new kind of motoring.

We can see nothing ahead but a demand so overwhelming that it will be impossible for the Cadillac Company, within a year, to satisfy that demand.

Styles and Prices

Standard Seven passenger and Five passenger cars, Four passenger Salon and Roadster, $1575. Landaulet Coupe, $2500. Five passenger Sedan, $2800. Seven passenger Standard Limousine, $3450. Berline type Limousine, $3600. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.



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Dealers will have demonstrating cars in the near future

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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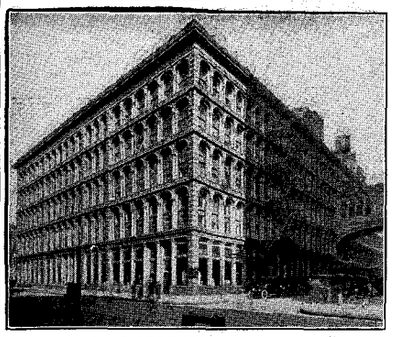

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and organization has already, to a great extent, fitted them.

Their duties would be non-military, and would rather come within the scope of police-work, and would therefore be carried out under the general direction of the chief constable in each county. They would include the following:

(a) Guarding and patroling bridges, culverts, telegraph lines, etc., against damage by spies.

(b) Collecting information as to supplies, transport, etc., available.

(c) Handing out notices to inhabitants, and other duties connected with billeting, commandeering, warning, etc.

(d) Carrying out organized relief measures among inhabitants.

(e) Carrying out communications by means of dispatch-riders, signalers, wireless, etc.

(f) Helping families of men employed in defense duties, or sick or wounded, etc.

(g) Establishing first-aid, dressing, or nursing stations, refuges, dispensaries, soup-kitchens, etc., in their clubrooms.

(h) Acting as guides, orderlies, etc.

Sea Scouts watching estuaries and ports, guiding vessels in unbuoyed channels, or showing lights to friendly vessels, etc., and assisting coast-guards.

WORK FOR KING AND COUNTRY

Their organization by counties under their commissioners, and their even distribution in small units under scoutmasters all over the United Kingdom, render mobilization easy, and put the Scouts at once on the scene of their operations.

With their ability to rig their own shelters, to cook their own food, and to regulate their own roster of duties in their patrols, the Scouts are, already organized, the best practical units for such duties.

It is assumed that they will be excused from school attendance by the education committees and from work by their employers.

The above list does not exhaust all the duties which they might undertake; it merely gives an outline which commissioners can no doubt elaborate to suit the local requirements and conditions in their respective areas, after consultation with their chief constables and defense authorities.

I am confident of one thing, and that is, that all ranks will pull together with the greatest cordiality and energy on this unique occasion for doing a valuable work for our king and country.

I am delighted with the ready and effective response which has already been made by counties to my suggestions to organize Scouts to help civil and municipal defense authorities in their own localities. My warmest appreciation and congratulations to all concerned.

(Signed) ROBERT BADEN-POWELL,
Chief Scout.

According to a dispatch to the New York *Times*, the Scouts of Holland are already engaged in service. The account of their exertions forms a remarkable contrast to the accounts that come in of the fighting armies, of Germany and Austria, composed for the most part of boys only a trifle older than they, and drilled only to march, to kill, and to offer themselves as a bulwark of living bodies against the guns of the enemy. *The Times* says:

In a dispatch to *The Daily Chronicle*, Edgar Rowan, a special correspondent at Amsterdam, tells of the interest which the Boy Scouts are taking in the war.

Each of the European nations now at war has its Boy Scouts, he says, ready to do all in their power to serve the State and the individual, but the Dutch Scouts are probably the first to see active service on the battle-field. Continuing, he says:

"When I was on the Dutch-Belgian frontier the other day, south of Maastricht, overlooking the battle-field around Liége and Visé, I saw a Boy Scout in the familiar 'Baden-Powell hat,' with all the look of self-confident efficiency that marks the movement, sitting in a motor-car that was rushing the wounded at top speed to the Dutch hospitals. He had a Red Cross on his arm, in addition to a brave show of the usual badges, and he looked, as the Boy Scouts look the world over, ready for any amount of fun, danger, or responsibility.

"I was told that the local troop of Scouts—in Dutch, 'Padvinders,' or pathfinders—had given splendid help to the Red Cross Society, their training in 'first aid,' their willing adaptability, and their cheery work through long hours of rain and darkness contributing much toward the work of mercy which has made Maastricht famous in Holland and far beyond. Nor could the townspeople have distributed food to the refugees from the burning villages before Liége so promptly had not the ever-ready lads with the bare knees and the 'B.-P. hats' taken a hand in the relief work.

"Since I returned to Amsterdam I have had a chat with G. de Vogt, a warm admirer of Sir R. Baden-Powell, who introduced the movement into Holland, and at the Dutch headquarters I found all the activity of a boys' army mobilized for active service. The headquarters are in the pavilion in the Vondelpark, and there is a constant coming and going of Boy Scouts on cycles, a ringing of telephone bells, and a studying of new plans for helping the country.

"There are already 400 Padvinders in Amsterdam alone, and as the schools are now closed, most of them have reported for duty. The majority are certified to render 'first aid,' and a strong contingent is working with the local branch of the Dutch Red Cross Society, making and repairing beds and equipment, so that almost at a moment's notice the town could care for 11,000 wounded in schools and other public buildings.

"Then over 100 of the boys, and the number grows daily, are acting as cyclist dispatch-bearers for the military authorities, carrying messages at top speed from the staff headquarters to the outlying forts and military posts. Others are collecting books and papers from people in town and distributing them among the soldiers who have been stationed in lonely spots or billeted in remote villages.

"Do you wonder, if you know the boy and the Scout, that they all want to go south at once and bring in wounded from the Belgian battle-fields? The Amsterdam headquarters have telegraphed to Maastricht, offering a strong body of trained Scouts to help the local Red Cross Society, but the answer came back that with the Scouts already on the spot they could deal with the situation.

"The Scouts also offered to give their

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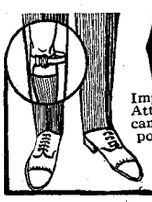

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services free in the harvest-fields in the absence of men called to the Army, but there are enough unemployed to meet the demands of the farmers, and, as I have seen in motoring from end to end of Holland, the women and old men are getting in the corn with splendid energy. But the Boy Scout is not to be baffled in his search for opportunities of service. Already he has found many ways of being useful, and if there is anything more to be done the country will not call on him in vain."

VIGNETTES OF ACTIVE SERVICE

THE Boston *Herald* prints a cable dispatch, which, if it was sent just as it was printed, deserves to be treasured as the briefest thriller on record. In a hundred words the story is complete:

Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission, and called for volunteers.

"Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. It was the son of Colonel Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

Comedy is doubtless scarce in the present foreign situation, but some, such as is evident in the following, printed by the Albany *Journal*, must occasionally occur, providing a most rare and welcome comic relief to the red horror and black sorrow that are war:

Before the war broke out, Réné Biere was managing editor of *The Excelsior*, one of the largest of the daily newspapers of Paris.

As in all other establishments of any considerable size, a porter was employed in the *Excelsior* building.

When the general call to arms was issued the managing editor and the porter were both among those who responded. But the porter went as an adjutant, while the managing editor took his place in the ranks, a private soldier.

As they happened to be assigned to the same company, the former managing editor is taking orders from his former porter.

Which shows that in real war, the pen is not mightier than the sword.

In the following story from the Chicago *Tribune*, as in the editorial reflections which it inspires, the emphasis is on its grim irony, a phase most characteristic of any devastation, but of whose presence in the present struggle we have heard comparatively little as yet. We read:

After the first German forces had gone into Belgium against Liége, there was found on one of the roadways the body of a man holding an umbrella. Some orderly, circumspect citizen, accustomed to guarding himself against such accidents of life as a sudden downpour, had gone from home, carrying that protection of re-

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spectability, an umbrella. Respectability does not submit willingly to the discomfort of dripping clothes, and the umbrella is the token of a precise nature.

His fate was sufficiently terrible in its irony to get a line in the cables, and the picture of the man with the umbrella lying dead in the roadway as the troops passed on was given us.

The man with the umbrella was the individual, and Europe no longer is made up of individuals. It is made up of masses. The individual has been lost. A regiment may be scattered, a brigade routed a division hammered, but the individual is gone.

A few weeks ago the life of the man with the umbrella was sacred. He might have been a timid person, but he would have gone almost anywhere in Europe protected by his own consciousness of his individual value. Society was organized to protect him. Laboratories and law, health officers and policemen, bacteriologists and surgeons, worked to guard him.

His individualism was consciously important. Suddenly it becomes nothing. Only masses count. The individual is lost.

Another story, the scene of which is laid in London, presents a picture worthy of a great artist's best efforts. It would make an admirable etching, entitled merely "In the Rain." Incidentally, it gives to the reader an impression of London as it must be for many thousands of souls to-day, a London whose truest, deepest desolation our imaginations are feeble to conjecture. The writer, whose story appears in the London *Telegraph* of August 8, sketches in his background painstakingly, and then gives us speaking word-pictures of the main figures:

It rained in London yesterday, now and again. From very dawn to sunset the silver skeins slanted down upon the wet streets, the dark shining roofs, and the gray-green circling Thames. It was a fit accompaniment for the mood of London—and not of London only. After the fitful tension of our life here for the last week the cool and quiet lapse of the rain reflected the breaking of the fever that we could—and did—control, but needs must confess. There is something in mere rain that brings the country across the footlights of the town. All the week we had been walking in sunlight over our own shadows upon the pavement, self-centered and something egotistical. With the rain came the remembrance of the long, rich levels of Lincolnshire, the blue-green depths of the Weald, the quiet sunken lanes and meadow-sweet of Devon; and London drew up to herself once more the land for which she stands eternal sponsor. We were all England in the rain. We had made our terrible election, and we thanked God that at least dishonor could never be ours.

Outside a graystone house there was a crowd, not a very large one. Most of the crowd were women, who waited steadily in the showers. After a while one looked at them with new eyes. It was a symbol of that awful waiting, that waiting, helpless and dry-eyed, that must always be woman's lot when the last appeals have failed and the fight has to be fought out. Among them there was a keen-eyed, thin-

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A young Jewish immigrant who has made a fortune writing songs is one of the five "Interesting People" in the October number of The American Magazine.

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faced little suffragist, with a wisp of party-colored ribbons and a few papers to sell. A policeman, in a wet waterproof cape, paced slowly up and down outside the group. There was another on the step, holding the half-opened door. Nothing was said, except now and then in a low tone; and the rain came down steadily.

If you had asked the women why they waited, scarcely one could have told you. Only they could no longer stay at home. Was there nothing, nothing that they could do? This sentence of perpetual uselessness at the greatest of all moments in the life of England was monstrous, archaic, unbearable. Yet there was a sense that its injustice was not of man's making, and at the last, perhaps, some realization that there were much and great work and patience to be achieved in dull homes. A small, lithe figure in a dark-blue robe and a nurse's headgear made its way, bag in hand, through and up the steps. The policeman saluted and opened the door.

A moment later a well-groomed, gray-eyed woman with dark hair went up the steps—and was refused admittance. There was something that made the little crowd murmur together that she was French. Turning at the word, she paused a moment on the upper step. Her young face was well cut, but almost haggard. She said, quietly, "No, I am Austrian." There was a silence. The policeman saluted. She came down the steps, and a path of respect and sympathy was made for her. One can never have the last touch of grace with some gracious women. She bowed a finger's breadth, and said quite simply, "But this does not happen except in England. Thank you."

She was gone; the crowd filled in and turned again to its own tortured self-control. The suffragist put away her papers and became as other women. One sobbed, but those near her said "Hush!" because they wanted to hush themselves. She pulled herself together. The door opened and the capable little nurse reappeared with her bag. She came down the steps, and as she came the suffragist spoke to her. "Is there nothing that I can do?" The nurse looked at her, and her keen glance melted a little. "I'm afraid not; not yet . . . not yet. Perhaps afterward." A moment later she, too, was gone, a compact and businesslike little helper in time of trouble.

Was there nothing to be done by women? Nothing? The little crowd remained, and the rain came down steadily upon them.

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DRY TOAST

IT is fitting that each great epoch should have its bard, to celebrate immortally the fading glories and the dawning effulgences. In our own Southland, it appears, a momentous change is taking place, a departure from the traditions of centuries. It is the end of an old epoch, the beginning of a new. Doubtless there will eventually appear the bard celebrant, who will make famous his native land, his age and himself. But until he come, we must turn to lesser lights. *The Times* of Cuba favors one hot-weather poet, anonymous, whose effusion depicts with feeling the pathos and promise in the situation in the South:

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor-balls at last,
For the miracle has happened, and the olden days are past!
That which made Milwaukee famous does not foam in Tennessee,
And the lid in old Missouri is as tight-locked as can be;
And the comic-paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh,
For the mint is waving gaily, and the South is going dry!

By the still-side on the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
And the only damp refreshment must be dipt up from the rill.
Nawth Ca'lina's stately ruler gives his soda-glass a shove,
And discusses local option with the So'th Ca'lina guv.
It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye,
For the cocktail glass is dusty, and the South is going dry!

It is "water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink!"
We no longer hear the music of the mellow crystal clink;
When the Colonel, and the Major, and the Gen'ral, and the Jedge
Meet to have a little nip, to give their appetites an edge;
For the egg-nog now is nogless, and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch-bowl holds carnations, for the South is going dry!

All the nightcaps now have tassels, and are worn upon the head!
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
And the breeze above the blue-grass is as solemn as is death,
For it bears no pungent clove-tang on its odorific breath;
And each man can walk the chalk-line when the stars are in the sky,
For the fizz-glass now is fizzless and the South is going dry!

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut-tree at last,
For there's but one kind of moonshine, and the older days are past,
The water-wagon rumbles through the Southland on its trip,
And it helps no one to drop off to pick up the driver's whip;
For the mint-beds now are pastures, and the corkscrew hangeth high;
All is still along the still-side, and the South is going dry!

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

LOSSES AND GAINS FOR US FROM THE WAR

FINANCIAL writers have been discussing possible gains and losses to this country as consequences of the war in Europe. While a diversity of opinion exists, all agree that there will be notable gains in some directions and notable losses in others. All point out difficulties in making forecasts, chief of which is the absence of anything like similar conditions at any other time in the world's history. Moreover, "our industrial machinery is now quite too complicated in its workings to permit the problem to be solved." Such statistics and other information as can be obtained show, however, in the opinion of *The Boston News Bureau*, that "several leading industries are bound to make substantial profits." At the same time they "utterly dispel the fallacy that the American people can profit through the carnage in Europe." The writer presents a table, showing gains and losses for fourteen important commodities, products or lines of business, as already indicated in price, or other changes, since July 25.

GAINS

Item or Commodity	*Yearly Output or Turnover*		*Yearly Rate of Gain*
Corn	2,598,000,000	bushels	$363,720,000
Wheat	896,000,000	"	286,720,000
Oats	1,116,000,000	"	140,616,000
Sugar	2,000,000,000	pounds	52,000,000
Steel	31,300,000	tons	51,645,000
Leather	1,000,000,000	pounds*	10,000,000
Spelter	712,292,000	"	7,500,000
Total of above gains			$912,201,000

LOSSES

			Yearly Rate of Loss
Cotton	15,090,000	bales	$396,100,000
Foreign trade	$4,258,500,000		*119,700,000
Commercial failures	265,000,000		98,500,000
Crude petroleum	222,000,000	gallons	55,500,000
Lumber	38,387,009,000	feet	20,000,000
Copper	1,232,000,000	pounds	12,320,000
Silver	67,000,000	"	2,028,000
Total of these losses			$704,148,000

* Estimated.

From this it appears that advances already made in seven leading commodities, when applied to the total yearly output in America, would show a gross increase in value of more than $912,000,000. On the other hand, there are seven other commodities or items which show a loss of $704,000,000. From these figures the superficial observer might infer that this country in a full year would make a profit of $208,000,000 out of the war. This, however, is far from being the case, since "there are a large number of profits and losses which are beyond calculation." Among losses are those due to idleness of labor and capital, "the consequences of which no one can figure up." Likewise, it would be impossible to determine to what extent losses in the value of cotton and crude petroleum "will diminish the profits of retailers." The writer says further:

"Other incalculable factors are the high interest cost of new capital, and of ordinary loans to corporations and individuals; the depreciation of idle plants or machinery, the increase in the cost of living, and the losses involved in the cessation of stock and bond business and other financial transactions. Much of the 'gain' shown above is gain to the producer and loss to the consumer, so that it offsets itself. Present indications are that our total foreign commerce is running at the rate of about $1,197,000,000 per annum below last year; and assuming a 10 per cent. margin of profit, this would involve a loss of nearly $120,000,000 per annum. However, for any twelvemonth period the shrinkage in our foreign trade does not seem likely to be more than half of the present shrinkage. The war increase in commercial failures seems to be at the rate of approximately $98,500,000 yearly.

"Still no itemized account can ever tell the story; and those who wish to obtain some notion, however rough, of our net profit or loss may better judge from the August decrease in bank exchanges. This decrease was at the rate of $29,400,000,000 yearly; and net income in the United States available for personal expenses is equivalent on the average to about 6 per cent. of bank exchanges. Six per cent. of this loss in exchanges is $1,764,000,000, while the total income of the American people has been estimated at $26,000,000,000.

"Nevertheless with four European nations virtually fighting—according to the common financial view, for the protection, if not the preservation, of our business institutions, we can afford to be cheerful in face of a rather substantial net loss."

It is believed by many writers that our manufacturing industries will, on the whole, make gains. Some writers—for example, one in the Springfield *Republican*—are inclined to think that New England "may enjoy an industrial boom" in consequence of the war. He recalls how the great textile industries of New England practically had their origin in the Napoleonic wars:

"New England's troubles during the Napoleonic wars, a century or more ago, resulted in the establishment of textile manufacturing in this section. The first cotton-mills in the Blackstone Valley were started earlier, but what diverted New England capital into the business on any considerable scale was first the embargo on commerce imposed by President Jefferson, which ruined almost the flourishing New England merchant marine, and then the war of 1812–14 with England. Present conditions are enough like those of a century ago to suggest not very dissimilar industrial results. That is to say, the present general European war has destroyed foreign competition in the American market and brought to New England a special opportunity in supplying the domestic demand for manufactured goods. Manufacturing to-day is to be abnormally stimulated, perhaps, just as it was then. The war, evidently, means that New England may enjoy an industrial boom; but this will have a much wider basis than that of the infant manufacturing boom of a century ago if the American export trade to neutral countries can now be promoted by the development of an American marine and the establishment of American banking connections in neutral markets."

RAILROAD DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

Until the directors of the New York Central Railroad met in the second week of September, and declared the road's regular dividend, it had been felt in some financial circles that a reduction might be made. There had also been intimations that other roads might be compelled to reduce their dividends, in part because of war influences, in part because of the poor business and low rates that prevailed before

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the war began. The question is asked now whether many other standard roads reporting poor earnings will be able to follow the example of the New York Central and maintain their regular rates. Among these are probably a dozen roads that have large surpluses from which they could, if they chose, maintain their present dividends for some time to come in case poor earnings continued. On this point a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"When business is good, every well-managed railroad builds up a profit and loss surplus to take care of dividend obligations and meet other pressing payments during a period of trade reaction. The following table shows the annual dividend requirements and the profit and loss surplus of several railroads which must in the near future take dividend action:

	Annual Dividend Payments	*Profit and Loss Surplus*
Pennsylvania	$28,394,248	$29,027,181
New York Central	12,965,794	11,243,021
Atchison	10,398,780	20,569,801
Baltimore & Ohio	9,120,976	37,410,162
Burlington	8,867,128	91,039,156
Lackawanna	6,028,800	33,186,718
Union Pacific	21,663,370	151,153,387
Great Northern	14,698,660	45,143,106
Northern Pacific	17,360,000	83,699,770
Lehigh Valley	6,050,170	25,066,231

"As a profit and loss surplus simply represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities, with a more or less arbitrary value placed on assets, too much importance can easily be placed on that item. In many instances, however, a profit and loss surplus includes a large cash account. In the case of Pennsylvania, for example, actual cash stood at $30,267,605, with miscellaneous investments at $12,502,000, loans and bills receivable at $13,799,000, accounts receivable at $18,170,000, and marketable securities at $86,930,000. With those assets and current liabilities of less than $50,000,000, the company could manage to pay unearned dividends for a longer period than is likely to be experienced."

A list of the railroads and industrial companies which in the past twenty months reduced, or passed, their dividends was recently printed in *The Wall Street Journal*. The number was 115; the annual payments for the 115 having amounted to $85,000,000. In the month of August twenty-three companies passed their dividends mainly in consequence of the war, but because also of poor general conditions. The figures given relate only to the larger corporations. No account is taken of smaller concerns, since from them it would be impossible to obtain definite data. Of the 115 companies that passed or reduced their dividends, twenty were railroads, the remainder being industrials. Following is a list of the railroads, with the former rate paid, the present rate, the amount of the former payment, and that of the present:

Road	*For. Rate*	*Pres. Rate*	*Former Payment*	*Pres. Pay.*
Big Four pf	5%	..	$500,000	.....
Boston & Maine pf	6	..	188,988	.....
Boston & Maine com.	4	..	1,580,215	.....
Chesa. & Ohio	5	..	3,139,630	.....
Chi., R. Isl. & Pac.	5	..	3,743,860	.....
Colo. & Sou. 1st pf	4	..	340,000	.....
Colo. & Sou. 2d pf	4	..	340,000	.....
Fonda, J. & G. com.	2	..	50,000	.....
Illinois Central	7	5%	7,650,720	$5,464,800
Mo., K. & Tex. pf	4	..	520,000	.....
Natl. R. of M. 1st pf.	4	..	2,306,480	.....
New Haven	6	..	10,801,020	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2	..	1,162,279	.....
Nickel Plate com.	4	..	560,000	.....
Nickel Plate 1st pf	5	..	550,000	.....
Nickel Plate 2d pf	5	..	250,000	.....
St. L. Southwestern pf	4	..	795,746	.....
Norfolk Southern	2	..	320,000	.....
Panhandle pf	5	2	1,373,906	549,562
Panhandle com	5	..	1,353,653	.....
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4	..	199,738	.....
Total			$38,231,235	$6,014,362

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HIGH COMMODITY PRICES

"War-time prices still prevail for a host of commodities," says *Bradstreet's* of September 12. The writer believes, however, that "the acute tension has disappeared from quarters that were more or less perturbed by the stoppage of imports of certain articles." At the same time, the situation continues "highly sensitive to influences growing out of the war, as well as to domestic conditions arising from strong demands for accessories, groceries, and provisions in general." About the only article that has "displayed a sharp slump" is tin.

As to the general tendency, there has been a slight drop from the record high point reached on August 15. The index-number now works out for September 1 at 9.7572, the ratio of decrease from "the hitherto unequaled price level of August 15 being 9.1 of one per cent." It is curious to note, however, that the September 1 index-number was only 5.8 per cent. higher than the number for September 1, 1912, a year in which prices were "exceptionally high." Following is a table showing the groups of articles employed in making up the index-number at four recent dates:

	Sept. 1, 1913	*Aug. 1, 1914*	*Aug. 15, 1914*	*Sept. 1, 1914*
Breadstuffs	$0.0950	$0.0913	$0.1001	$0.1138
Live stock	.4245	.4700	.4860	.4620
Provisions	2.3173	2.2438	2.5006	2.5205
Fruits	.2263	.1647	.2305	.2355
Hides and leather	1.3075	1.3800	1.4300	1.4475
Textiles	2.5195	2.3829	2.3704	2.4004
Metals	.7346	.5542	.8707	.6469
Coal and coke	.0073	.0067	.0067	.0067
Oils	.3858	.3585	.3755	.3792
Naval stores	.0711	.0792	.0784	.0784
Building materials	.0843	.0822	.0822	.0816
Chemicals and drugs	.5967	.6046	1.0096	1.0096
Miscellaneous	.3307	.2906	.3088	.3451
Total	$9.1006	$8.7087	$9.8495	$9.7572

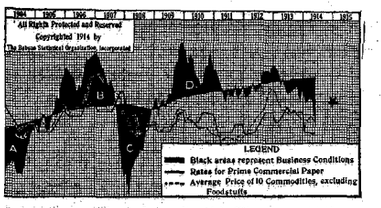
It appears from another statement in the same paper that on September 1, thirty-five articles were higher than on August 15, that sixteen articles had declined, and fifty-four remained stationary. Following are lists of these articles:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1914, COMPARED WITH AUGUST 15, 1914.

INCREASES		
Wheat	Butter	Silver
Oats	Mackerel	Copper
Barley	Currants	Lead
Rye	Hides	Anthracite coal
Flour	Union leather	Con'ville coke
Beeves, live	Hemp	Petroleum, crude
Horses	Jute	Cottonseed-oil
Beef, carcasses	Flax	Opium
Milk	Pig iron, Eastern	Hops
Eggs	Steel billets	Tobacco
Bacon	Tinplates	Hay
Lard	Steel beams	

DECREASES		
Corn	Sugar	Tin
Sheep, live	Tea	Quicksilver
Hogs, live	Rice	Brick
Mutton, carcasses	Beans	Nails
Coffee	Peas	Rubber
	Silk	

UNCHANGED		
Hogs, carcasses	Wool, Australian	Lime
Bread	Print-cloths	Glass
Beef, family	Standard sheet'gs	Yellow pine
Pork	Ginghams	Spruce timber
Hams	Cotton sheetings, Southern	Hemlock timber
Cheese	Iron ore	Alum
Codfish	Pig iron, Southern	Bicarbonate soda
Molasses	Pig iron, Bess.	Borax
Salt	Steel rails	Carbolic acid
Potatoes	Bituminous coal	Caustic soda
Apples	Southern coke	Nitric acid
Peanuts	Petroleum, refin'd	Sulfuric acid
Lemons	Linseed-oil	Phosphate rock
Raisins	Castor-oil	Alcohol
Hemlock-leather	Olive-oil	Quinin
Oak-leather	Resin	Paper
Cotton	Turpentine	Ground bone
Wool, Ohio & Pa.	Tar	Cottonseed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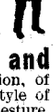

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ELECTRIC-RAILWAY MILEAGE

There are now in this country 45,000 miles of electric railway, Pennsylvania having the greatest amount, with New York coming second and Ohio third. The average cap talization per mile in bonds and stocks issued is $124,793. New England shows the lowest capitalization per mile, while the Eastern State show the largest. The smallest mileage is shown in Nevada. These facts are derived from a summary, prepared for *The Wall Street Journal* from data previously given in *The Electric Railway Journal*. Following are other interesting facts:

"At the close of 1913 there were 1,187 companies, with a total of 45,003 miles of track, 97,721 cars, $2,801,852,525 issued capital stock, $2,814,334,098 funded debt outstanding, and a total authorized capitalization of stocks and bonds of $8,740,782,263, of which $5,616,186,625 had been issued. The figures for the various sections of the country show as follows:

States	*No. Cos.*	*No. Cars*	*Miles of Track*
New England	109	15,628	6,379
Eastern	478	36,349	13,555
Central	322	28,096	15,456
Southern	95	4,418	2,331
Western	183	13,230	7,281
Total	1,187	97,721	45,002

Authorized	*Capital Stk.*	*Funded Debt*	*Total Stks. & Bds.*
New England	$221,043,650	$249,066,300	$470,109,950
Eastern	1,216,400,940	2,237,072,250	3,453,473,190
Central	979,774,850	1,467,789,473	2,447,564,323
Southern	282,848,000	441,064,400	722,912,400
Western	760,073,000	885,649,400	1,645,722,500
Total	3,460,140,440	5,280,641,823	8,739,782,363

Issued	*Capital Stk.*	*Funded Debt*	*Total Issued*
New England	209,701,750	179,994,250	389,696,000
Eastern	1,037,409,730	1,214,607,100	2,252,016,830
Central	745,381,050	817,261,648	1,562,642,698
Southern	197,404,170	176,959,600	374,363,770
Western	611,955,825	425,511,500	1,037,467,325
Total	2,801,852,525	2,814,334,098	5,616,186,623

"It will be seen from these figures that the 45,004 miles of electric line in the country are capitalized at an average of $124,793 a mile in issued stocks and bonds. The New England States have the lowest capitalization per mile, the 6,379 miles in that section averaging in issued stocks and bonds but $61,090 a mile. The Central States come next with an average of issued stocks and bonds of $101,102 a mile.

"The Western States have a capitalization of issued stocks and bonds of an average of $142,489 per mile, while the Southern States have a capitalization in issued stocks and bonds of $160,671 per mile. The Eastern States, with the large capitalization of the city electric lines in New York and Pennsylvania, have the largest average capitalization per mile, there being $166,131 of bonds and stocks per mile issued against their lines.

"Pennsylvania is first among the States in mileage of electric lines with 5,015 miles, while New York is second with 5,001 miles. Ohio is third with 4,154 miles, Illinois fourth with 3,597 miles, and Massachusetts fifth with 3,495 miles. Nevada has but 10.3 miles of electric road and New Mexico has but 10.5 miles, while South Dakota has but 25 miles and North Dakota but 25.5 miles."

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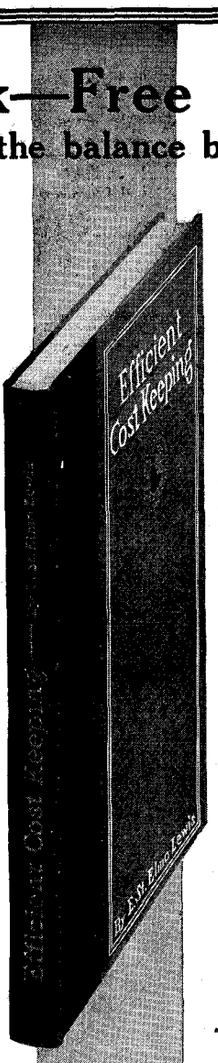

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Another Family.—"This plant belongs to the begonia family."

"Ah! And you are taking care of it while they are away."—*Boston Times.*

Premonitory.—BLOBBS—"Why do you call Groughleigh the human tadpole?"

SLOBBS—"Oh, he always feels that he has a kick coming."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Good Proof.—DADDY—"No, yer mother never drest the way you girls do to-day to catch a husband."

DAUGHTER—"Yes, but look at what she got."—*Boston Record.*

A Poser for 'Arry.—A movement is on foot to induce Mr. Charles Garvice to change the name of his play, "A Heritage of Hate," as so many patrons of melodrama have experienced difficulty in pronouncing the title as it stands at present.—*Punch.*

A Docile Gun.—*The Daily Chronicle* on the latest submarine:

"It will also be equipped with a quick-firing gun, which disappears when the vessel is submerged."

This is far the best arrangement; it would never do for it to be left floating where any passer-by could pick it up.—*Punch.*

Two Views.—YOUNGLEIGH—"Don't you think that after a girl has been taken to the theater, given bonbons, and treated to a good supper, she should let the young man kiss her good-night?"

GRUMPY OLD BACH—"Huh! I should think he'd done quite enough for her."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Moral of the Story.—The kindergarten teacher recited to her pupils the story of the wolf and the lamb. As she completed it she said:

"Now, children, you see that the lamb would not have been eaten by the wolf if he had been good and sensible."

One little boy raised his hand.

"Well, John," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"If the lamb had been good and sensible," said the little boy, gravely, "we should have had him to eat, wouldn't we?"—*New York Times.*

Informed.—The plebe, sitting on the Monument beside the first-class man, looked across the river from West Point to Constitution Island. The plebe was inquisitive. He wanted to know what the Government intended to use Constitution Island for. The first-class man coughed discreetly, blushed, and looked around him carefully for eavesdroppers.

"It isn't generally known," he said, "but you're a cadet now. If the Signal Corps experiments go through successfully, they'll use it as an aviary." His voice drop mysteriously.

"For birds, eh?" said the plebe. "Carrier-pigeons?"

"Not exactly," answered the knowing one. "They'll be pigeots, as they call 'em—cross between a carrier-pigeon and a parrot, to carry verbal messages, you know. Don't tell."

And the plebe didn't—until this last commencement.—*New York Evening Post.*

Forestalling Him.—BARBER—"Your hair's very thin on the top, sir."

CUSTOMER—"Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair."—*The Tatler.*

Enough!—WILLIE—"Paw, what is the difference between genius and talent?"

PAW—"Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Dangerous Wit.—"What is the charge?" asked the magistrate.

"Nuthin' 't all," snickered the prisoner at the bar; "this's on me."—*Buffalo Express.*

Parried.—She was very much in love with him, and one evening, while they were alone, she asked:

"Frank, tell me truly; you have kissed other girls, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied the young man, "but no one you know."—*New York Times.*

The Real German Victories

"Kaiser Drives Roosevelt to Last Page."
"Germans Hold I. W. W. Prisoners in a Paragraph."
"Militants Overwhelmed by Attack of Uhlans."
"Germans Fear Invasion of First Page by Giants."*

—*New York Tribune.*

*Subject to change without notice.

Inclined to Hedge.—COUNSEL—"Prisoner is the man you saw commit the theft?"

WITNESS (a bookmaker)—"Yes, sir."

COUNSEL—"You swear on your oath that prisoner is the man?"

WITNESS—"Yes, sir."

SPORTING JUDGE—"Are you prepared to give me five to two on the prisoner being the man?"

WITNESS—"Ah, I'm sorry, me lord, but I'm taking a holiday to-day. Nothing doing."—*Punch.*

A Forlorn Hope.—It was a recruit's first appearance at the rifle-range. The range-officer tried him first at five hundred yards, and the recruit could not come within a mile of the target. Next the officer tried him at three hundred yards, then at two hundred yards, and finally at one hundred yards. His last shot was even worse than his first. The officer looked at him with disgust and, losing his temper, shouted the command in his face:

"Attention! Fix bayonet! Charge the target! It's your only chance!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Crisis in the Barber Shop

The barber to the right of me was hoching for the Kaiser,
The barber to the left of me was hacking for the Czar,
A gentleman from Greece was shearing of my fleece,
While very near a swart Italian stropped his simitar.

And when presently discussion, polygot and fervid,
On political conditions burst about my chair,
I left the place unshaven—I hope I'm not a craven,
But I sort of like to wear a head beneath my hair!

—*Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.*

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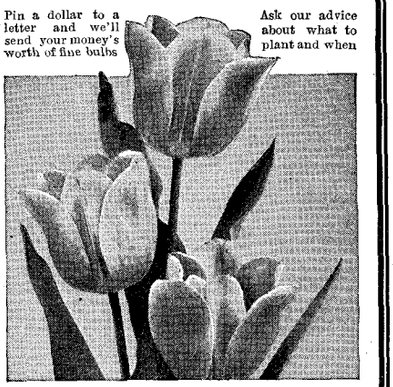

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

September 10.—The heaviest engagement between the Allies and the retreating Germans in France is at Vitry, where the Germans, in a wedge-shaped formation, attempt to sever the opposing line and split the allied armies.

A Russian army in central Poland is reported to be within threatening distance of Breslau. Petrograd admits reverses in east Prussia.

September 11.—News is received that a German station at Lagenburg, in German East Africa, is captured by a British steamer, which, after shelling the town, lands a small force and takes possession.

Paris reports that Maubeuge, in northern France, holds out against the German attack.

September 12.—The Belgian Army, defeating a German force at Cortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, declares that the German Army in Belgium is cut in two.

September 13.—A Servian army marches into Hungary, planning to join Russian forces in an attack on Budapest.

Engagements between German forces and a British detachment from Lake Victoria Nyanza are reported from British territory in central Africa.

September 14.—The German Army northeast of Paris makes a stand north of the Aisne River from Noyon to Verdun. Its left wing has joined the Crown Prince's army from the Department of the Meuse.

September 15.—German troops for reenforcements in France are being withdrawn from Belgium, with corresponding Belgian gains in territory.

September 16.—The Austrian loss in Galicia since the taking of Lemberg is computed by Russia at 250,000. The Kaiser is reported as hurrying to east Prussia to direct the defense against the Russians.

President Wilson replies to the Kaiser's protest of the 9th, and holds that the United States can in no way interfere as referee in the present war.

Formal charges of atrocities by the German armies are laid before the President by the Belgian High Commission. The President refuses to act in any way as referee until the war's end.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 13.—Eight survivors of the Stefansson Arctic exploring vessel *Karluk* are rescued from Wrangell Island and brought home by the revenue cutter *Bear.*

The greatest gold strike in the history of Alaska is reported from Tacoma, Wash.

September 14.—The French Government contracts with Armour & Company for 1,000,000 pounds of meat a day for one year.

Ambassador Gerard announces from Berlin that he will not accept the nomination for United States Senator from New York if abandonment of his post for campaign work be necessary.

September 15.—The Canadian Government in Ottawa receives $5,000,000 in gold from J. P. Morgan & Company, to meet New York City obligations abroad.

The United States armored cruiser

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Tennessee arrives in Weymouth from Havre with American refugees.

September 16.—Carranza reads publicly, during the celebration of Mexico's Independence Day, Secretary Bryan's order for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

September 10.—The Trade Commission Bill passes the House and goes before the President, for appointments in December.

September 11.—The President vetoes the bill to raise the postal-savings limit.

The Senate passes the Currency Bill amendment, making commercial paper 75 per cent. security for the issue of currency.

September 12.—Congress leaders urge a two-cent postage rate to South-American countries as a stimulus to trade.

September 15.—By unanimous vote the Democrats in the House reject the proposed freight tax, because of the stubborn opposition evinced in Congress.

GENERAL

September 11.—The centennial of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" is celebrated throughout the country.

September 12.—Colonel Roosevelt seeks change of venue from Albany County, New York, in the libel suit brought against him by State Chairman William Barnes.

The Montana Supreme Court grants Butte mine leaders the writ of habeas corpus refused them by the Federal Court.

September 14.—In Maine, the only State holding a September election, the Democrats win by a plurality vote over the Republicans and Progressives.

September 15.—Twenty-seven people are drowned near Lebanon, Mo., when a train plunges into a lake formed over the tracks by a recent cloudburst.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. R.," Bellville, Ohio.—"Please answer the following questions: (1) Can a passive verb take a direct object? (2) In the sentence, 'John was given a book,' what is the subject? (3) Is 'book' the direct object?"

A passive verb expresses action done to a person or thing, and must have an object and an agent. *An indirect passive* is a passive verb that takes an object; as, "he was handed a book." Here the indirect passive is "was handed" and "a book" is the object. This sentence is an exact parallel of the one you submit in which "was given" is indirect passive, and "a book" the object.

"R. J. A.," Pittsfield, Mass.—"The phrase 'sailed the Seven Seas' comes before me occasionally. Exhaustive search fails to show me which 'Seven.' Will you please help me?"

The phrase "the seven seas" is used to denote the world over. The seas referred to are: the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Pacific, North and South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

"M. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which is better English: 'We find the reason the product is so poor, the materials used are not of the best quality,' or 'We find the reason the product is so poor is that the materials used are not of the best quality.'"

The word "reason" is construed with "why," "wherefore," or "that," and in the sentence you submit an extra "that" must be inserted. "We find that the reason the product is so poor is that the materials used are not of the best quality."

"L. T. F.," Fremont, Neb.—"Please tell me which of the words in this sentence is to be used: 'You may *let*, *leave* the papers lie on your desk.' Why?"

"You may leave the papers on your desk" is correct, and "You may let the papers lie on your desk" also is correct, but not "*leave them lie*," because "leave" implies "lie."

"H. L. H.," Sioux Rapids, Iowa.—Robert Bridges is the Poet Laureate of England at the present time.

"C. E. D.," New York.—"Kindly inform me what one word is properly used to designate the person (a lady) in whose honor a reception, etc., is given."

Not one word, but three, "*guest of honor*."

"J. M. C. H.," Champaign, Ill.—"Kindly say whether the word 'repast' is correctly used in the following sentence: 'I will return at noon and *repast* with you.'"

Repast is a noun, not a verb, and can not be used as you suggest.

"J. S. F.," Logan, Utah.—"Is it correct to say 'I am not *posted* on that subject'? Is *informed* a better word? Why? One person said *informed* was a better word because 'Bills are posted.'"

Posted in the sense of "informed" is colloquial English. *Informed* is the better word to use in the sentence submitted.

"L. E. W.," Portland, Me.—"Kindly state if the word 'carefully' in the following clause is not redundant. 'After *carefully* examining the check to see that it was properly drawn.'"

The word "carefully" may be dispensed with in the sentence you submit, but its use is evidently intentional, possibly for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that a more than cursory examination was made.

"G. H. T.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"While it is good English to say 'all day' and 'all night,' it is not such to omit the definite article and say 'all week,' 'all month,' and 'all year.' What is the rule or custom, if any, in regard to the use of, or non-use of 'the,' between 'all' and a following substantive?"

"All day" and "all night" are English idioms that date from the years 1000 and 1325 respectively. "All spring" and "all summer" are like idioms of more modern times, but while the genius of language, which governs usage, has approved these, we have found no examples in English literature approving "all week," "all month," or "all year." Usage alone governs the case, and while it sanctions the omission of the article in the one case, it does not do so in the other.

"T. F. H.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"What is the correct pronunciation of 'obligee' and 'obligor'? Is it proper to omit the preposition 'from' from such expressions as 'escaped the asylum'; 'protest the action of the commission'?"

"G" before "o" is always as in "go"—ob'li-gor, altho the tendency is to pronounce it as "j" in this word by analogy with *obligee*, which is pronounced with a "j" sound as in *gem*. The "g" retains its normal force in *obligation*. Usage permits one "to protest an act," but it is restricted to the United States. "Escape an asylum" is not good use, altho one may "escape a pestilence" and "escape the asylum," but in the latter case the sense is different. The use of *from* is preferable in both cases. See *escape* (verb), both transitive and intransitive, in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

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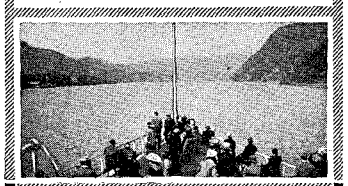

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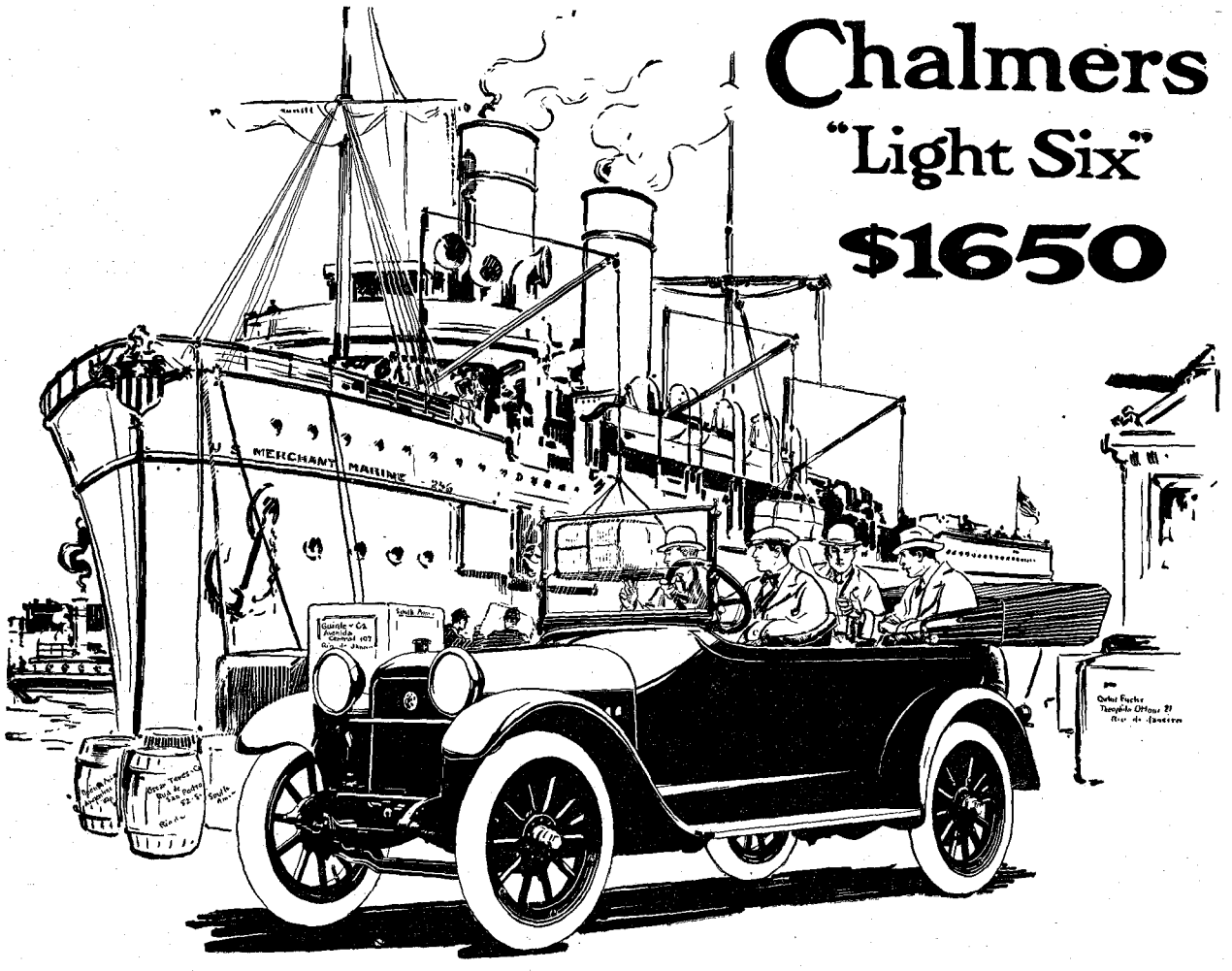

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